

# Mrs Thatcher's call to EEC for £1,000m cut opposed at summit

Mrs Thatcher said at the Dublin summit yesterday that although she did not want to create a crisis in the EEC she wanted radical action to reduce Britain's contributions to the

budget. She asked for a total relief of about £1,000m next year but other Community leaders made it clear that this was far beyond what they were ready to accept.

## Germans criticize oil price rise

From Michael Horusby  
and Peter Norman  
Dublin, Nov 29

The last thing Britain wants is to create a crisis in the European Community Mrs Margaret Thatcher told the leaders of the other EEC states in Dublin today.

But speaking at the opening session of the two-day summit, she emphasized that Britain was still seeking a broad balance between its contributions to and its receipts from the Community budget.

Mrs Thatcher said that Britain was in a unique position in having a below-average income per head in the EEC and having to make by far the largest net contribution. This situation, she added, was inequitable, and a solution had to be found.

Reporting on Mrs Thatcher's opening remarks to the summit, Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, said that she had emphasized that Britain was now a wholly dedicated member of the EEC. She had underlined that Britain did not want to make a crisis in Europe when there was so much trouble elsewhere in the world.

At the same time, she urged her fellow heads of government to be in no doubt about the political problem caused in Britain by a massive net contribution, that under present circumstances is expected to grow to more than £1,000m next year.

Any other country in the same position would be putting its case with the same force and conviction as Britain and expecting the same response from its partners, she declared.

Mrs Thatcher said she wanted radical action both to reduce British contributions to the budget and to increase what Britain received.

The Prime Minister told her colleagues that Britain's receipts per head from the budget were only half the Community average. If British receipts were raised to somewhere near the average, Britain's expected net contribution to the EEC budget next year of more than £1,000m would be cut by about £650m.

If, in addition, the EEC agreed to remove restraints, built into the existing mechanism for reimbursing countries under an unfair large gross contribution, then Britain could expect further relief of about £300m in 1980. That would roughly meet Britain's objective of a "broad balance" on its budget accounts.

Other EEC leaders, however, made it clear that this is far beyond what they are ready to accept. They fear that such a radical change could set dangerous precedents when the Community is about to expand to include three much poorer countries—Greece, Portugal and Spain.

The furthest the rest of the EEC appeared willing to go was to offer the £350m arising out of adjustment to the existing mechanism, coupled with some further increases in EEC spend-



Mrs Thatcher in Dublin with Signor Francesco Cossiga, the Italian Prime Minister (centre) and Mr Roy Jenkins, President of the EEC Community.

ing in Britain on the coal industry, transport infrastructure, and farm modernization. Mrs Thatcher said that while she favoured reducing agricultural expenditure, which now consumes 75 per cent of the budget, and a shift to other types of spending, this had to be done without increasing the overall size of the budget.

In any case, the Prime Minister said, any reform of the common agricultural policy would only produce results

gradually and was not a solution to Britain's immediate problem. British officials reacted indignantly to German accusations that Britain was deliberately pushing up its North Sea oil prices in line with those set by the more militant Opec producers such as Libya, Nigeria and Algeria.

Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, believes that British price-rises legitimize oil-price deci-

sions taken by the Opec cartel and weaken the position of the Western industrial world in its efforts to encourage price restraint.

It is claimed by the Germans that at the start of this year, when oil was scarce, Britain was among the first to raise its prices and that in January, North Sea oil was one dollar a barrel dearer than similar oil from Libya.

Britain contends that it has no legal control over oil prices, that it has always followed, and never led, the market for equivalent types of crude, and that in any case North Sea oil is too small to have a stabilizing effect on world prices.

## Community defaulting on agricultural payments

By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

Ministers held urgent meetings yesterday after complaints from food traders that EEC authorities were defaulting on payments due under the common agricultural policy. It was the first visible sign in Britain of the approaching bankruptcy of the Community about which the European Commission has given warnings.

A brief statement by the Intervention Board for Agricultural Produce, the section of the civil service which administers EEC farm policy in Britain, said: "Problems are arising. Steps to secure adequate funds are being considered urgently."

This was the first official confirmation of a suspicion in the food industry that the Community was having difficulty in meeting its bills, and that the gigantic apparatus which

governs EEC farm production was approaching a breakdown. The intervention board has paid more than £100m this year from the European agricultural guarantee and guidance fund, which absorbs more than two-thirds of the Community budget. It uses the money to buy beef, butter, grain, and skimmed milk powder for storage, mackerel for animal feed, and fruit for dumping. It makes refunds to sugar traders and pays subsidies to encourage the use of skim milk in animal feeds.

Traders have complained to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that payments due from the intervention board are being delayed without adequate explanation. It is not clear how much of the delay is due to the Community's failure to pay its bills, and how much is due to the intervention board's failure to pay its bills.

The intervention board has a reputation for being a very tight ship. It is a very serious decline equivalent to 1 million tonnes over the next six months," he said.

British officials reacted with indignation to the German accusations, which they said would be "entirely counter-productive" if it was thought that by such means Britain's determination to get satisfaction on its budget demands would in any way be lessened.

Before today's meeting opened, British sources said that unless Mrs Thatcher was offered "money on the table" in substantial quantity, "life could become very difficult" for the Community. They refused, however, to spell out what this veiled threat of retaliation might mean in practice.

Stricter security precautions were in force today as Mrs Thatcher drove into Dublin Castle for the two-day summit. A small group of demonstrators protesting against conditions in Long Kesh prison, near Belfast,

## Opposition threatens to hold up business

By George Clark

Obstruction of all government business in the Commons was threatened yesterday by Mr Callaghan, Leader of the Opposition, after ministers had confirmed that the Cabinet had decided to begin the passage of the controversial Local Government Bill in the House of Lords.

While Labour MPs were protesting in the Commons, the Government moved the first reading of the Bill in the House of Lords, so it achieved a full accomplishment.

Peers came over to the Commons to witness the confrontation later between Mr Callaghan and Mr Norman St John-Stevas, Leader of the House and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Mr St John-Stevas confirmed that the Cabinet had discussed the parliamentary convention which decrees that money Bills—that is, Bills about the allocation of funds from the Exchequer—must come first to the House of Commons and had decided that that Bill did not come within that category.

That is manifestly open to serious challenge, and Mr Callaghan and his advisers will study the terms of the Bill closely when it is published on Tuesday.

It will obviously affect the amount provided from central government funds by way of rate support, this year amounting to 61 per cent of local authority expenditure, which comes to £3,996m. The whole basis of reorganising the grants is to be changed.

At present, through a complicated formula, generally speaking, the local authorities which spend the most attract the highest amount of central government grant, irrespective of need. A new block grant system is to be introduced which will concentrate on the "need" element.

Labour MPs suspect that the Bill will be used to enable the Minister of Local Government to "punish" local authorities which are high spenders or extravagant, by reducing the amount of grant according to the degree by which they are over-spending. That, according to the Opposition would take away the autonomy of local authorities.

The Government is, in effect, imposing a cash limit system on local authorities. Ministers say that, within the total allocated, the authorities would have freedom to allocate the resources as they choose.

The Bill would also allow government supervision of local spending, and abolish the Community Land Act.

Councils would be compelled to provide more information to ratepayers about the use made of resources.

Overseas' rate, page 2

## Patriotic Front close to accepting ceasefire proposals

By David Spenser  
Diplomatic Correspondent

The Rhodesia constitutional conference stands on the brink of a spectacular success today, with a good expectation that the Patriotic Front delegation is now close to accepting a ceasefire.

Lord Carrington, the conference chairman, is a staunch supporter of the ceasefire plan. It was clear when they met for a short private talk at the Foreign Office yesterday, before Lord Carrington's departure, that the guerrilla leaders' main anxieties about the British proposals have to a large extent been allayed by the latest round of negotiations. Their one remaining doubt concerns the terms for the assembly of their forces after their return to Rhodesia.

The Salisbury delegation accepted the British plan earlier this week. Barring a last-minute upset, always possible in a negotiation as difficult and emotional as this one has been, it looks as if the ceasefire will be accepted by both sides.

If so, the conference will move immediately into two or three days' intensive work on the implementation of the ceasefire with the military commanders of each side—General Walls for the Rhodesian régime and General Tongogara for the Patriotic Front—hammering out the details of the ceasefire.

Finally, if all goes well, there is likely to be a formal ceremony of some kind. Leaders of the two sides would sign the overall constitutional settlement which Lord Carrington has negotiated in the past 11 weeks.

Bishop Munzire, the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Prime Minister, is expected to return from Salisbury for this momentous occasion.

Although the British side is not counting on success until the ink is dry, preparations are going ahead in Whitehall for the administration of the ceasefire so that it can take effect as quickly as possible.

The name of the British Governor is likely to be announced shortly.

Arrangements are well in hand for British "field supervisors" to go to Rhodesia early next week to prepare the ground for the elections. A small advance party of military advisers is already there, making early provision for ceasefire arrangements.

The timing envisaged under the British plan is seven days between the ceasefire being declared and its coming into effect, followed by two months for the election campaign. The only gap still to be agreed is the time between the end of the conference and the announcement of the ceasefire which is not expected to be more than two or three days.

Despite the feeling in conference circles that agreement is very close, Mr Mugabe and Mr Mugabe were quite reserved, after meeting Lord Carrington. Mr Mugabe spoke of "one or two sticky points" and Mr Mugabe insisted that the Rhodesian forces "must not be in an operational position". Mr Mugabe added that they must remain in barracks "otherwise the Patriotic Front is being asked to move their forces into death camps".

The purpose of yesterday's meeting was for Lord Carrington to explain, in a more informal atmosphere than that of the full conference, and to clarify just about as far as it was possible to go to take account of their concerns.

With the Salisbury delegation having accepted the British plan, there is obviously little room for further manoeuvre without risking what has been achieved already.

The main effect of the detailed discussions with the Patriotic Front this week has been to spell out what reciprocal disarmament means in the ceasefire, so that the Patriotic Front could feel confident that their own forces would not be at a disadvantage but have the same standing as those of the régime.

## The price of becoming an amateur again

By a Staff Reporter

Dwight Stones, an American athlete, has recovered his amateur status. Behind that bare statement lies the strange story of an athletics club bearing the exotic title of Desert Oasis Track Club and boasting one member: Dwight Stones.

A high jumper of world-class ability, in all senses, Stones thought he had discovered a means of capitalizing on his prowess without losing the chance to compete in top-class athletics, including the Olympic Games.

He won bronze medals in the 1972 and 1976 Olympics and once held the world high jump record at 7ft 7in, which is only half an inch below the present world's best. He was, in American terms, a hot property and took legal advice on how to convert his talent into gold. In 1977 he appeared in "Superstars", a competition designed for television, and his prize of \$33,000 (about £15,000) found its way into the Desert Oasis Track Club.

The United States Amateur Athletic Union (AAU) did not accept the legality of his enterprise and suspended him with court action. The AAU has agreed to reinstate him on the understanding, principally, that the money would be passed to them.

He has also undertaken to withdraw his actions to "make a public statement that he would work with the AAU and to make a public apology for any embarrassing remarks made against the AAU".

Stones said that poor advice from a former coach had helped to get him into trouble.

He must now be cleared by the International Amateur Athletic Federation to be eligible for the Olympics.

It is one of the paradoxes of high jumping that it attracts big crowds, and therefore big money, to athletics meetings, but no one has yet been devised of forming a legitimate and viable professional organization. Here, surely, is scope for Kerry Packer.

## Local Labour Party cuts national ties over left-right power clash

From Our Correspondent

Labour party supporters in a constituency in Cornwall which was once socialist but which is held by a Conservative MP, yesterday announced they were no longer affiliating to the national party.

The decision has caused concern at the party's national headquarters where it is feared the action could prompt similar decisions.

The Plymouth and Camborne divisional party said the reason for the decision was a "clash of the extreme left and right" after the general management committee discussed what had happened at the party's annual conference in Brighton.

The seat was held for Labour by Dr John Dwyer, who was elected in 1970. He was won for the Tories by Mr David Mudd.

a local-born journalist and that he had been elected to the local council in 1974.

The candidates were Mr Peter Roberts, aged 47, an engineer, who was elected in March, 1977, and moved his home from Birmingham to Plymouth.

His left-wing views caused concern among some of the local party's longest-serving supporters.

Yesterday Mr Kenneth Roberts, the divisional secretary, said: "I do not think there is the slightest doubt that for the election we will be looking for a local candidate more in line with the moderate views of this area."

We are telling the national party that we cannot affiliate this year.

Mr Roberts has not been seen by the local management committee since September. Mr Roberts said: "I understand that he is now working for Bovis in Devon."

## Shah 'can leave at any time'

New York, Nov 29.—The Shah is well enough to leave the United States and return to his residence in Mexico at any time, informed sources at his hospital said today.

They said he might leave secretly during the night. A Mexican-registered aircraft was reported to be ready to leave Kennedy Airport.

Congressmen call for ultimatum: plea to world court, page 10

## Mr Whitelaw announces new immigration rules

By Fred Emery  
Political Editor

A change in the proposed new immigration rules affecting British women born overseas will be announced by Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, in a Commons debate next Tuesday.

It changes the contentious proposal to restrict the present right of British women to have their foreign husbands join them and reside in Britain.

Under the new rule, originally proposed by Mr Whitelaw, British girls born overseas of British parents will be treated as British women.

Now Mr Whitelaw will propose that the rules will specifically allow British women born overseas, of at least one United Kingdom-born parent, to be granted an entry certificate for their foreign spouses. The same proviso that they do not contract marriage for the sole purpose of immigration still apply.

This introduction of a parent proviso is a "partiality" of the immigration rules, says the Immigration Rules Committee, but it will satisfy those more moderate Conservatives who have been upset over the second class status conferred upon British women through the accident of birth overseas. It is now expected that the change will reduce the number of likely Conservative abstentions to a handful.

Labour MPs are expected to charge that the change would discriminate further against British Asians and other coloured Britons.

Bishops accuse, page 7

## More jobs to go as British Steel losses mount

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

British Steel Corporation yesterday unveiled a loss of £145.6m for the first half of the year. The Government's target of BSC to break even by the end of this financial year has been abandoned.

Losses in the second half will be even larger. The state steel corporation now plans urgent cuts with trade unions on other plant closures or partial closures and the loss of thousands of jobs.

The BSC said that collapse in demand for steel had come earlier than it had expected.

Its present capacity is around 2.6 million tonnes, compared with an expected demand of only 1.75 million tonnes. Even with the closing of iron and steelmaking at Shotton, North Wales, and Corby, Northamptonshire, the corporation's surplus capacity will still be about 2 million tonnes.

It is the reduction of that surplus and the pressure to meet the financial target as soon as possible that will be at the centre of talks with steel industry unions.

Sir Charles Villiers, the chairman, said yesterday he had not expected an economic recession of such magnitude.

"We are now faced with a very steep and very serious decline equivalent to 1 million tonnes over the next six months," he said.

Amid the gloom and despondency the only bright spots were the continued profitability of its Sheffield steelworks and BSC's maintenance of a 54 per cent share of the home market.

The slump in demand created unprecedented stresses for management, workers and unions, Sir Charles said. But he gave a warning: "Any industrial action gravely weakens the BSC at this moment. The business of BSC is at risk, the jobs are at risk, taxpayers' money is at risk and the longer the delay in adaptation the greater the risk for all of us."

Shotton and Corby lost £16.5m in the first half of the year. Plants on Teesside and in Scotland recorded losses of £38m, although the hope is that they can make profits provided new orders can be found.

The corporation emphasized rising energy and transport costs could not be passed on to customers. Of the 10 major reporting centres, nine recorded decreased losses, five showed increases in losses and in one (Sheffield) the profit was cut.

Continued on page 21 col 7

## Mr Murray loomy on unions Bill

'C leaders were gloomy last night after failing to persuade Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, to drop the Bill for trade union reforms. Mr Len Murray, TUC chairman, said he was pressed by these dispirited indications of detail but did not indicate what they might be.

Page 2

## Reporter sentenced

Mr Salamat Ali, the Pakistan correspondent of the Hong Kong Free Press, was sentenced to a year's hard labour by a major presiding over a military court. As his sentence began, his editor appealed to President Zia ul-Haq for clemency.

## N Ireland option

A referendum in Northern Ireland will be a final option left to the Government after the refusal of the Official Unionist Party to attend talks on the devolution of power. Mr Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, told the Commons.

## Bread prices rise

Bread and egg prices will rise next week. A large, white, sliced loaf will increase by 2 1/2p to 34p and a small loaf by 1 1/2p. Some sizes of eggs will increase for the second time this month by as much as 10p a dozen. Bakers blame the rise on higher fuel and packaging costs.

Page 4

## Chile coup victims

A Catholic church organization in Chile has uncovered the remains of 21 people secretly buried in a cemetery by police in 1973. The church authorities proved that the corpses were identical with 21 people arrested locally during the military coup and missing ever since. There have been further finds of trussed and mutilated bodies. The church investigators have now ascertained the fate of 669 out of 2,000 missing persons in Chile.

Page 9

## Social Security Bill

Nearly two million pensioners to lose £40 each in 1980-81 because of changes proposed by Government.

Page 2

Lisbon: Portuguese Socialists confident of majority in Sunday's election. 8  
Wellington: United States warning of polar flight dangers. 9  
Moscow: Great train robbery to fulfil plan in Odessa. 10  
Chrysler setback: The US Senate Banking Committee reject President Carter's plans to rescue the ailing American car firm. 21

# Simpson

ICCADILLY

**Take Silk**

This Christmas put your shirt on silk. Women's silk blouse with thin navy, cream or white. Sizes 12-18. £38.00. Men's silk shirt in cream or blue. £39.00. Silk tie from a selection. £12.50.

Simpson (Piccadilly) Ltd., London. Tel. 01-734 2002. Open until 7.00 p.m. Thursdays, 7.30 p.m. Saturdays.

مكتبة جامعة القاهرة







Mercedes 200	£7822
Ford Granada 2.3GL	£7240
Rover 2300	£6384
Audi 100L 5S	£6313
Renault 20TS	£6167
<b>Volvo 244DL</b>	<b>£5995</b>

## IT SHATTERS EVERYONE'S HIGH EXPECTATIONS OF VOLVO.

We're very pleased to be bottom of this particular list. And we didn't have to drop any standards to get there.

Indeed, we build our cars so carefully that they're still on the road long after other makes are on the scrap heap.

(Statistics collected by the Swedish government show that Volvos in Sweden keep going for an average of 17.5 years.)

An example of the care we take is the piping in our braking system.

Most car makers are happy with copper. But we prefer an unusual copper/nickel alloy.

It's far from cheap, but nothing resists corrosion so well. We have no choice but to use it.

(The only other manufacturer to be so particular is Porsche. They use the alloy on their 928 which costs nearly £22,000.)

We are equally uncompromising in our search for new ideas.

We pioneered the laminated windscreen.

We were the first to fit three-point safety belts as standard.

We developed the concept of the safety cage.

(Our ideas have so impressed America's National Highway Traffic Administration that they have chosen the Volvo 244 as the basic model for future safety needs.)

All of these things, we realise, only encourage the belief that Volvos are very expensive.

Unfortunately, it's the price we have to pay.



**VOLVO. A CAR WITH STANDARDS.**

(PRICES ARE FOR MANUAL VERSIONS INCLUDING CAR TAX AND VAT AT THE CURRENT RATE.) FOR THE 1980 EDITION OF VOLVO FACTS, WRITE TO: DEPT. 706, VOLVO CONCESSIONAIRES LTD, LONDON W13 8JG. PRICES FOR THE NEW 1980 200 SERIES START FROM £5995 (DELIVERY & NUMBER PLATES EXTRA). ALL PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. SALES TEL: HIGH WYCOMBE (0494) 33444. SERVICE TEL: IPSWICH (0473) 72026. PARTS TEL: CRICK (0788) 823511. SOURCE: SWEDISH MOTOR VEHICLE INSPECTION CO. 1977.



## HOME NEWS

## Bakers blame dearer bread on cost of fuel and wrapping

By Hugh Clayton  
Agriculture Correspondent

The prices of bread and eggs will rise next week.

Large, white sliced loaf will increase by 2p to 34p and a small loaf by 1p. Some sizes of eggs will increase for the second time this month by as much as 10p a dozen.

Bakers said yesterday that the rise on bread, the first for six months, was necessary to cover extra costs. Prices of fuel for machinery and delivery vans have increased sharply since May and the cost of oil-based wrappings has also gone up.

Mr Peter Davies, chairman of Allied Bakeries, which sells Sunblest and Vibre bread, said that packaging costs were "going up at a frightening rate". The latest wage award in the bread industry will take place next week when basic rates go up by about 15 per cent. The price of flour is also due to rise early next month.

A spokesman for RHM, the company which makes Mother's Pride bread, said that the price of oil, which would be 3p in Scotland and Northern Ireland because distribution costs were higher there.

Egg sizes three and four will go up by 3p a dozen, and size five by 2p a dozen. Egg production has fallen for most of this year because of a reduction in placings of young

chicks in the second half of 1978.

Fatty meat: Modern farming methods produce meat with too much fat. Dr Michael Crawford, a researcher at the Nuffield Institute of Comparative Medicine, said yesterday. Moreover it was saturated fat of the type considered by many scientists to be linked to the high level of coronary heart disease in industrialized countries like Britain.

"It does not make any sense to feed animals with expensive imported grain to make them fat," he said at a conference organized in London by the Coronary Prevention Group. Lambs were brought down from the hills of Wales and Scotland every year to be fed in stalls for three months. The muscle, or lean meat, acquired on the hills was replaced by fat.

"You do not need that amount of fat to provide a taste," Dr Crawford said.

Dr K. B. Ball, vice-chairman of the Coronary Prevention Group, said that he had decided to concentrate on changing the diet because the recommendations about reducing fat intake from committees of scientists in the mid-1970s had not been followed up by Governments.

"We are up against enormous vested interests in this," Dr Ball said. "Millions of pounds have been spent on enormous campaigns trying to persuade the country to eat more saturated fat."

## New wheat varieties may lead to cut in imports

By Our Agriculture Correspondent

British scientists have developed new varieties of wheat designed to enable millers to use less imported grain in bread flour. Loaves and rolls from the new varieties, called Bounty and Avalon, were displayed at a press conference in London.

The new wheats were bred by Mr John Bingham, leader of wheat projects at the Government's Plant Breeding Institute near Cambridge and one of the country's leading cereal plant breeders.

He said that British farmers would have to improve their marketing to millers if the 30 per cent share of French wheat in British bread was to be reduced. They had a good opportunity to do so because wheat from traditional suppliers in Canada now attracted an EEC levy of a third of its price before it could be sold here.

British farmers grow far more wheat for animal feed than

grain of bread-making quality because of the higher yields of the former. Mr Bingham said that his new varieties yielded at least as much as Maris Huntsman, one of the most prolific feed varieties of the past decade.

Mr F. T. Rees, EEC coordinator with the Rank Hovis millers company, said that Britain was close to having its first grain surplus. A conference about grain at Abingdon, near Cambridge, he said: "We are teetering on the brink of complete self-sufficiency in those grains which can grow in this country, and it just requires a little push to put us into a surplus."

He gave farmers a warning not to rely on EEC institutions to buy surplus, as they do now. "The Community is running short of cash," he said. "To rely on official channels for intervention over the next decade is blindly optimistic."

The EEC now has a grain "mountain" of more than a million tonnes.

## Legal rights are often abused, judge says

By Marcel Berlins  
Legal Correspondent

Laws of great social benefit, such as those on unfair dismissal and on legal aid, had unforeseen results which were causing public discontent, Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, said yesterday in a lecture to the British Academy.

Delivering the Maccabean Lecture on the theme of "Our present discontents", Lord Denning said there was a serious disincentive against dismissing a bad worker. He agreed with the principle that a worker should be dismissed only for a good reason. But in practice what happened was that when a man was dismissed, and applied for his employment benefit, he would be told to claim for unfair dismissal.

When he lodged his claim, the burden was then put on the employer to give a reason for the dismissal and to prove that it was not unfair. He had to do that at his own expense, often having to use lawyers, and without being able to recover his costs even if he won. There was therefore a serious disincentive against dismissing people which was caused not by the principle of the legislation, but by its unforeseen consequences.

Another example was in the field of legal aid. It was "one of the greatest social benefits of our time", but was causing delays in the courts. "The law's delays are worse than I have known them in my time," Lord Denning said, "and I should think worse than they have been for the last 150 years."

Because of legal aid, more cases were fought than would have been contested before, and at greater length. "Men plead not guilty when they would have previously pleaded guilty. Husbands and wives have long contests over access to children when previously they would have settled them."

When both parties were legally aided, there was no incentive on them to settle their differences by agreement, and tax payers had to pay the costs of both sides.

Another source of discontent was the obliteration of duty—on any sense of duty—by man towards his fellows, Lord Denning said.

"Too many today claim rights of one kind or another without remembering that there are corresponding duties—in which the duty to the community is large should take priority over the self-interest of individuals or groups; and that, for the good of all, disputes should be settled by arbitration, and not by high-handed measures on one side or the other."



Mr Martin Spencer (left) and Mr David Andreas, student squatters in the Deanery.

## Squatters move into age of Wren

By Ian Bradley

Gone are the days when squatting meant the occupation of seedy properties in run-down inner city areas. In London squatters have gone "up market", pitching their sleeping bags on the floors of elegant and historic buildings.

After the squat in a Nash mansion in Bloomsbury Square which ended abruptly last week, 22 students have moved into the Deanery at St Paul's Cathedral.

It was built by friends of Sir Christopher Wren in 1670 as a headquarters for the rebuilding of the cathedral, and it has been unoccupied since the last Dean, the Very Rev Martin Sullivan, moved out in August 1977.

The present Dean, the Very Rev Alan Webster, did not occupy it when he took up his

appointment because the building was too big and was also thought to be unsafe. "It requires a new steel frame which would cost £1m to fit. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral cannot find this kind of money to save the building which we would like to use for educational purposes."

The squatters, mostly students at either the City University or the City of London Polytechnic, moved into the Deanery last Sunday after it had been opened for them by the Advisory Service for Squatters.

The service acts as a kind of estate agent for squatters, researching what properties are lying empty, what kind of state they are in and then advising on the legal consequences of occupying them.

The students occupying the Old Deanery have failed to find accommodation near their places of study. Their squar is highly organized. The Deanery has had the electricity meters read and have promised to pay for all water used. They are taking care not to damage the interior.

The only signs of their occupation are sleeping bags neatly spread on the bare floors of whizz were once the Dean's library and drawing room. The front gates to the Deanery are locked. Visitors are asked to join two wires together to ring a makeshift bell. When I visited the place yesterday, all but two of the squatters were out at lectures or in libraries.

Mr Webster is visiting what should be his home every day to make sure that the squatters are safe. He said yesterday that he had great sympathy with them. He knew how difficult it was to find accommodation in central London.

On his visit yesterday, he recovered valuable articles on the relationship of Christians and Jews in the nineteenth century. The squatters were not aware of their existence.

The squatters have not as yet availed themselves of the spiritual services laid on by their new landlords in the Cathedral. However, there is a special service for the City University at St Paul's on Monday. Mr Webster expects that some of them will be there.

## Mr Revie's £100,000 signing-on fee

Mr Dan Revie, the former England football manager, told Mr Justice Caudery in the High Court yesterday that he asked for a £100,000 signing-on fee when he quit England for the United Arab Emirates. The fee was in addition to his tax-free salary of £240,000 over four years, plus fully furnished accommodation, a car, free medical care and air travel for him and his family.

Mr Revie, aged 52, was being cross-examined on the fourth day of his action challenging a 10-year League ban imposed by the Football Association.

Mr Robert Johnson, QC, for the FA, said that Mr Revie's contract with the UAE, whom he joined in July, 1977. The Arabs agreed to pay him up to £100,000 compensation for resigning and "abandoning his duties and activities in England."

Mr Revie said: "The wording in that contract makes it look as if I abandoned England for £100,000, but that is not the way I understood it. When I talked to the UAE I asked for a £100,000 signing-on fee."

Mr Revie yesterday named Bobby Robson, the Ipswich Town manager, as the man he thought the FA had approached to replace him. He agreed that the Ipswich board and the FA denied there had been an approach.

Mr Revie agreed with Mr Johnson that his UAE contract was "the most amazing contract

in the history of British soccer". He said: "I felt this gave me the chance to do the things I dreamed about."

Mr Revie completely rejected allegations made in a book by Allan Ball, the Southampton and England footballer, that he had made payments to Mr Ball at dead of night "on some remote moor in Lancashire or Yorkshire". He said: "I had nothing to do with any payment to Allan Ball ever in my life."

After Mr Ball was left out of the England team, Mr Ball began attacking him, Mr Revie added. He agreed that there were national newspaper articles, seemingly motivated by revenge by Mr Ball alleging that he had blundered about in the dark and that he was, in his team selection, verging on lunacy.

Mr Robert Lord, Burnley's chairman, and senior vice-president of the Football League said he was a member of the FA Commission (which banned Mr Revie).

He did not think there was anything wrong in what they did and it was absolutely ridiculous to suggest that he had at one time been biased against Mr Revie.

Mr Lord said he did not believe that Sir Harold Thompson (chairman of the FA) was biased against Mr Revie. "Sir Harold, as chairman, bent over backwards to be more than fair to Mr Revie," he added.

The hearing continues today.

## Judge orders seizure of Breton fisherman's nets

From Our Correspondent

A case involving a Breton trawlerman fishing with under-sized nets was referred to the European Court of Justice.

A judge at Cardiff Crown Court yesterday ruled that he was competent to interpret the intricacies of the Treaty of Rome.

He was fined £250 and ordered to pay £100 costs. The judge said that further offences would be met with heavy fines and ordered the confiscation of his nets.

ledly fishing for prawns off St Anne's Head, North Wales, last October. He was charged with using under-sized nets and elected to go for trial.

The trial which followed the decision was a formality with Mr Tymen pleading not guilty and offering no defence. The jury, on the direction of the judge, found him guilty.

He was fined £250 and ordered to pay £100 costs. The judge said that further offences would be met with heavy fines and ordered the confiscation of his nets.

## Judgment on journalist's claim reserved

The Employment Appeal Tribunal in London yesterday reserved its judgment on the claim by Mr C. Gordon Tether, a journalist, that he was unfairly dismissed by The Financial Times.

Mr Tether, of Lawford's Hill Road, Worpleston, Surrey, has asked the tribunal to overrule an industrial tribunal which rejected his complaint and held that he had been dismissed because his working relationship with Mr M. H. (Freddy) Fisher, editor of The Financial Times, had broken down irreparably.

Mr Tether, who wrote the Lonsdale column for 21 years, told the tribunal yesterday: "My cause was my column."

He argued that Mr Fisher had tried to impose a different working relationship on him.

## Woman said she killed husband, lover tells jury

From Our Correspondent

St. Albans. Peter West, aged 38, a storeman, told a jury at St Albans Crown Court, Hertfordshire, yesterday, how his lover had telephoned to him and said she had killed her husband who, she said, was a transvestite.

Mr West said that this had followed a quarrel with Mr Frederick Chapman, his husband, had seen a love letter on the neck of his wife, Margaret, and had accused her of having an affair.

Mr Chapman, aged 32, of Letchworth, Hertfordshire, and Mr West, of Ivel Court, Letchworth, have pleaded not guilty to the murder of Mr Chapman aged 33 last February.

Mr West told Mr Justice Chapman and the jury that Mrs Chapman told him she had killed her husband and threatened her that if she ever made public what he was, he would know it could have only come from one person and he would break both her legs.

Mr West said he went to work but later Mrs Chapman telephoned to him. "She was crying hysterically. From what I could understand she said 'I have killed Fred and I believe I have killed him'."

"She asked me if I could leave work immediately. It was like a bolt out of the blue and I agreed to go. As I got through the front door she was hysterical and she almost collapsed in my arms. She said she had killed Fred with a shovel, she believed he was dead and that he was upstairs. I could smell drink on her breath."

"I saw Fred Chapman dead in the doorway. I noticed a lot of blood down the left side of his face. I pulled back the bedclothes and saw a man with female garments on."

"I took the body to a bridge over a motorway and pushed it over."

The trial continues today.

## Law amended to help divert grant schools

By Diana Geddes

A change in the law to enable the remaining direct-grant grammar schools to apply for the proposed assisted places scheme and opt for independence without loss of Government grant was announced yesterday by Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Under regulations introduced by the Labour Government in 1975, direct-grant schools would continue to receive grants from the Government for pupils admitted after 1976 only if they gave satisfaction to the Secretary of State that they intended to become a comprehensive school maintained by a local education authority.

Of the 174 direct-grant schools at that time, 122 opted for independence, seven for assisted places, and 45, nearly all Roman Catholic, agreed to go comprehensive. Of those, 35 are fully maintained comprehensive schools, but 10 schools have yet to take the final step. It is these schools which will benefit from the new regulations.

The amending regulations will enable schools to continue to receive Government grants in respect of pupils admitted next September.

## Polytechnics apply for royal charters

By Peter David

The directors of Britain's 31 polytechnics have drawn up proposals to secure royal charters for their colleges to win equivalent status to universities.

Details of the main features of a charter have been circulated privately in recent months to members of the Committee of Directors of polytechnics freedom to award their own degrees and loosen their financial dependence.

Mr David Bethel, chairman of the Committee of Directors of Polytechnics, has written to Mr Mark Carlisle, QC, Secretary of State for Education and Science, recommending that polytechnics should be given corporate status.

The Council for National Academic Awards, which is responsible for overseeing academic standards in polytechnics, would become an accreditation agency with greatly reduced powers.

In a parallel development, the Polytechnic of Central London has begun to investigate the possibility of reviving an ancient charter granted to its forerunner, the Polytechnic Institution in 1639.

## Writers' champion

Mrs Margaret Price of Ashwater, Devon, who won eight gold medals and set three world records at the International Stoke Mandeville Games this summer has been awarded the Bill McGowan Trophy which is presented annually by the Sports Writers' Association to the Disabled Sports Personality of the Year.

Two prisoners, one of them a Roman Catholic, who had absconded from a working party and robbed a Roman Catholic priest, were jailed at Winchester Crown Court yesterday.

In two hours of savage and sadistic violence Father Joseph Levey, aged 69, was mercilessly punched and kicked. The two men, helped by a third, also threatened to cut off his ears and kill him when he refused to hand over the keys to his safe.

The three men hit two middle-aged women guests of the priest at St Theresa's Priory, Beaumont Road, Totton, Southampton, and threatened to rape, mutilate and kill them. They and the priest were also made to crawl, with their noses touching the ground.

When the keys fell out of the priest's pockets the men tried the safe after robbing the priest and women of cash and jewelry. They escaped with £2,500.

The three men were each jailed for 12 years by Judge McCree. The two prisoners were Derek Bradbury, aged 30, and William Hardsworth, aged 34. The third man was Michael Hilt, aged 25, of Chepstow Close, Totton. Mr Holt and Mr Hardsworth pleaded guilty to robbery and assault.

Other suggestions which will be considered by the education committee include relaxation of standards for the provision of school buildings; greater flexibility in school opening hours, and even a proposal from one authority for the reduction of the present 11 years of mandatory schooling by one year at either end.

## Escaped prisoners jailed after beating up priest

From Our Correspondent

Southampton, and threatened to rape, mutilate and kill them. They and the priest were also made to crawl, with their noses touching the ground.

When the keys fell out of the priest's pockets the men tried the safe after robbing the priest and women of cash and jewelry. They escaped with £2,500.

The three men were each jailed for 12 years by Judge McCree. The two prisoners were Derek Bradbury, aged 30, and William Hardsworth, aged 34. The third man was Michael Hilt, aged 25, of Chepstow Close, Totton. Mr Holt and Mr Hardsworth pleaded guilty to robbery and assault.

Other suggestions which will be considered by the education committee include relaxation of standards for the provision of school buildings; greater flexibility in school opening hours, and even a proposal from one authority for the reduction of the present 11 years of mandatory schooling by one year at either end.

## Moves to free education from controls

By Our Education Correspondent

Proposals to charge parents for nursery education and for public examination fees will be considered by the education committee of the Association of County Councils next Thursday.

They are among a long list of proposals put forward by individual councils on ways to give authorities greater freedom from statutory controls. The list was considered by the association's policy committee last Wednesday, but it decided to refer the suggestions to its various service committees without any recommendation.

The Government has asked local authorities for their views on statutory controls covering all areas of local authority activity, with a view to introducing legislation to give authorities greater autonomy. About 300 controls have already been removed.

Other suggestions which will be considered by the education committee include relaxation of standards for the provision of school buildings; greater flexibility in school opening hours, and even a proposal from one authority for the reduction of the present 11 years of mandatory schooling by one year at either end.

The Government has asked local authorities for their views on statutory controls covering all areas of local authority activity, with a view to introducing legislation to give authorities greater autonomy. About 300 controls have already been removed.

Other suggestions which will be considered by the education committee include relaxation of standards for the provision of school buildings; greater flexibility in school opening hours, and even a proposal from one authority for the reduction of the present 11 years of mandatory schooling by one year at either end.

Other suggestions which will be considered by the education committee include relaxation of standards for the provision of school buildings; greater flexibility in school opening hours, and even a proposal from one authority for the reduction of the present 11 years of mandatory schooling by one year at either end.

## Company is fined £15,000 over fire on warship

Telemeter Installation Ltd, of Barrow-in-Furness, were fined £15,000 by Mr Justice Boreham yesterday after pleading guilty to three charges under the Health and Safety at Work Act, arising from a fire aboard a warship in which eight men died.

The ship was being fitted out at Swan Hunter's Neptune shipyard at Wallsend, Tyne and Wear, in September, 1976.

Mr Humphrey Potts, QC, for the prosecution, said that oxygen from a hose used by an employee of Telemeter Installation, sub-contractors, had seeped into a lower deck overnight. Safety regulations stated the hose should have been removed to a well-ventilated place after work had stopped.

Telemeter were in ignorance of proper safety measures and had no contact at all with Swan Hunter on safety.

Mr Christopher Holland, QC, for the defence, said that Telemeter completely acknowledged that they had taken no specific safety steps and had no knowledge of shipping regulations or the dangers of an oxygen fire at the time.

Papworth Hospital, near Cambridge, reported yesterday.

## Heart man well

Mr Andrew Barlow, aged 29, Britain's latest heart transplant patient, was continuing to make satisfactory progress and his heart was functioning well.

From Ronald Kershaw

Were they able to read official documents, badgers in West Yorkshire would sigh with relief tomorrow and invite distant relatives to stay with them. A Home Office order under the Badgers Act of 1973 comes into effect declaring West Yorkshire an area of special protection for badgers.

The order, the first in Britain, follows a recommendation from the Nature Conservancy Council. The man behind the initiative is Mr Paul N. Patchett of Uley, Gloucestershire, a work study estimator with the North-East Gas Board who is also the Mammal Society's Badger Recorder for West Yorkshire.

Two years ago he made a survey which showed that the number of active badger sets was 104 in 1970 but had fallen to 39 early last year.

There are now fewer than 30 and the badger population has dropped from 300 to under 100.

Through the Mammal Society and the Nature Conservancy Council Mr Patchett started the campaign which resulted in the order.

Two kinds of people kill badgers. Some consider it sport to shoot badgers out of their sets then shoot and kill them with dogs. This is outlawed by the Badger Act.

Legalised killing is done by "authorised persons", usually landowners and farmers, whose freedom of action in West

## Train rules to be changed

British Rail is to alter its rule book in the hope of avoiding a repetition of Easter Monday's train crash at Paisley, near Glasgow, in which seven people died and 62 were injured, the accident inquiry was told yesterday.

It is hoped the change will prevent train drivers pulling

out of a station against a red signal. But the change will not guarantee there could be no repetition of the Paisley crash.

Sheriff Principal John Dick, QC, supported the decision to change the rules. He said the reason why one of the trains passed the red signal remained unexplained.



Furious driving fine: Brian Calan, aged 33, of Huntingdon Road, York, photographed above, was fined £10 by York magistrates yesterday after admitting driving a horse-drawn carriage furiously to endanger the lives or limbs of passengers on the highway. It was stated that a BBC television crew had to jump to safety as the carriage careered down Low Eftgate, York, hitting the camera tripod.

## Island sand storm

Car-washing machines were busy in the Isle of Man yesterday after a substance like sand fell on the island. Meteorologists said it might have been Sahara sand caught up in southerly winds.

## Jubilee tree planting

West Sussex Federation of Women's Institutes is to plant 600 trees beside the South Downs Way at Church Farm, Combe, to mark its diamond jubilee.

"There is virtually no evidence of bovine tuberculosis in badgers outside parts of south-west England where control measures are undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food."

"There is no justification for individual unauthorised action against the badger."

Mr Patchett said: "On the contrary, badgers do a lot of good. Although their main diet is earthworms, they eat rats, mice and other small mammals and they also eat insects for the grub."

Persecution has forced badgers to leave the wooded slopes where they can be easily reached for old mine workings and other inaccessible places. One has shown the sense of survival by settling inside a factory security fence.

Persecution has forced badgers to leave the wooded slopes where they can be easily reached for old mine workings and other inaccessible places. One has shown the sense of survival by settling inside a factory security fence.



# Sorry, Marge!

Butter is made today by much the same natural method as it was made thousands of years ago. Simply by taking pure dairy cream and churning it until it turns into butter.

This natural method means that there are many kinds of butter from different parts of the world for you to choose from.

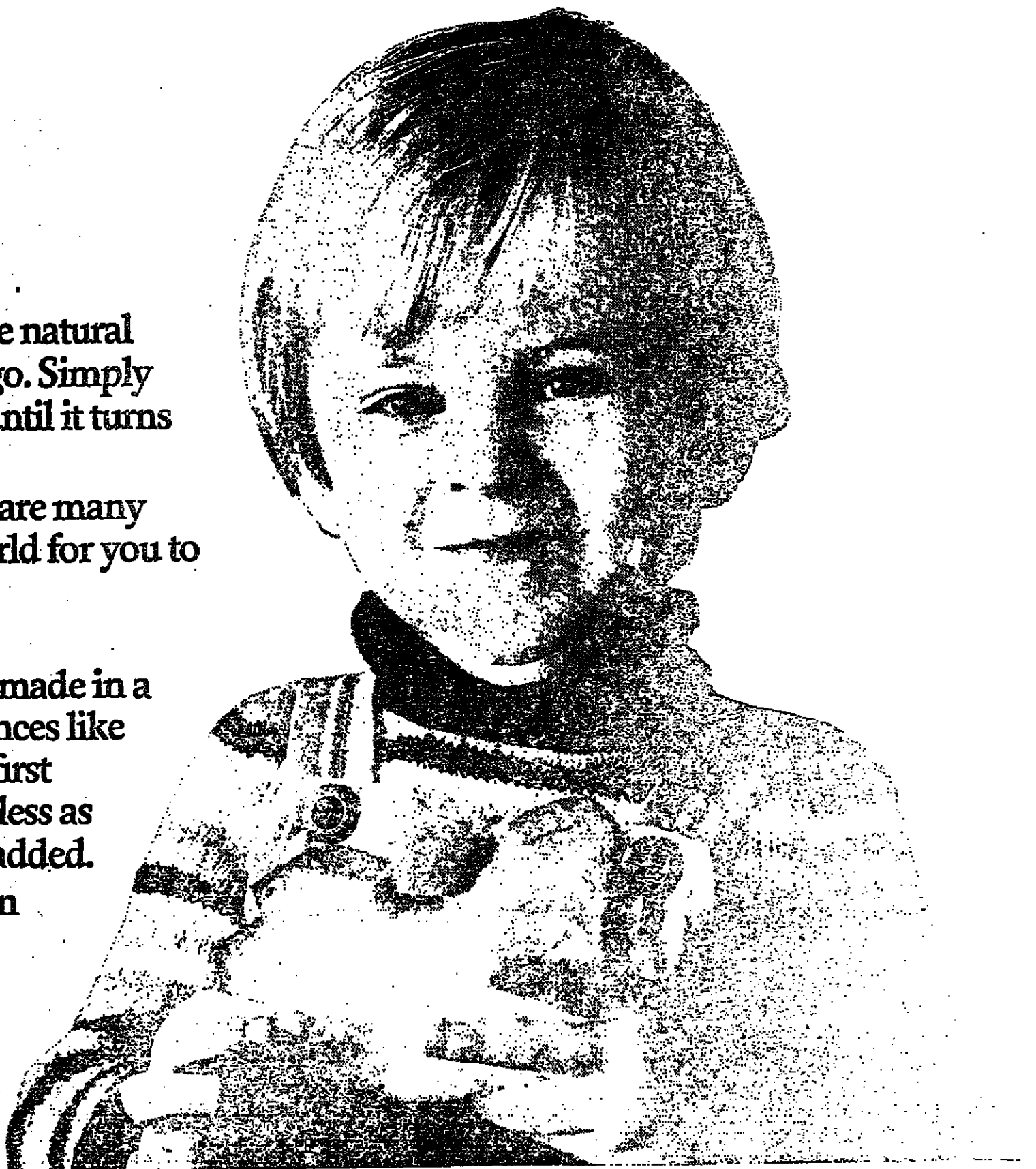
But butter always tastes like butter.

Margarine tastes different because it is made in a different way. Basically it's made from substances like vegetable oils, fish oils and tallow. These are first refined and deodorised until they are as tasteless as possible. Then flavourings, vitamins etc. are added.

The result tastes as good as any modern synthetic product can.

But it's not butter. And it doesn't taste like butter. Does it?

Sorry Marge.



## Only butter tastes like butter







## HOME NEWS

# Whitehall's waste elimination unit asks civil servants to gauge the true necessity of their tasks

Peter Hennessy  
Sir Derek Rayner, joint managing director of Marks Spencer and the Prime Minister's adviser on the operation of government, has circulated a document to ministers and senior servants containing his for rolling back the front of Whitehall.

Mr Rayner, described the document as a "scrutiny programme" has the approval of Mrs Margaret Thatcher. It will subject departments to detailed investigation, questioning all aspects of "normality taken for granted". Officials selected to carry out the inquiry will have a range inside their departments.

you firmly believed that you should put forward on the basis of the evidence... you have taken.

The Prime Minister's backing for the Rayner plan was conveyed in a letter dated October 17, from Mr Clive Whitmore, her Principal Private Secretary, to his equivalents in the private offices of Cabinet ministers. Sir Derek's detailed "note of guidance" was circulated on November 2.

Sir Derek's plan contains a statement of his philosophical approach.

The reasoning behind the scrutiny programme is that ministers and their officials are better equipped than anyone else to examine the use of the resources for which they are responsible. The scrutiny therefore relies heavily on self-examination. The main elements are the application of a fresh mind to the policy, function

or activity studied; the interaction of that mind with the minds of those who are expert in the function or activity; the supervision of the minister accountable to Parliament for its management and the resources it consumes; and the contribution of an outside agency in the shape of my office and me.

Sir Derek goes on to offer his team detailed operating instructions:

Officials should seek solutions to problems. Their reports should offer, at the very least, the outline of the practical changes necessary; they should not dump the problem, without solution, on their minister's doorstep. The purpose is not simply good analysis of what is, but preparation for action.

Scrutinies should not be conducted as desk studies. Nor should interviewing be confined to top people and HQ. There is no substitute, whatever the nature of the function or activity under study, for going and seeing it. Officials should not rely on paper to get the study going and going effectively, so—

1 Don't write around, talk around.  
2 Don't assume that you know anything until you've been to see it—start where the work takes place.  
3 Regard paper (sic) which you write as the product rather than the medium of the study.

Given the right approach, staff will go out of their way to be helpful. The message is that you are neither "Smart Alex" nor "Assistant Waste Flinders General"—your role is not accusatory or inquisitorial, but that your department and others have an opportunity to look at a piece of administration with the enthusiastic backing of ministers, from the Prime Minister down.

Each investigation mounted under the Rayner plan is to be completed within 90 working days. Action recommended in reports is to be implemented within a year.



Sir Derek Rayner, adviser on eliminating government waste.

## uity provides 000 to stop theatre closing

The Theatre Reporters' Association, the actors' union, day announced that it is making the largest grant in its history to help the Gateway Theatre, Chester, which is due to close for most of next year.

It is providing £5,000 from its fund, which is largely made up of money from penalty payments by employers.

The closure, for financial reasons, was announced by the theatre's board, the Gateway Theatre, including actors, box staff and cleaners, and Ajar Productions to the theatre open during summer.

## Vets call for UK to lead ban on whale imports

By our Science Editor  
The British Veterinary Association yesterday called for an immediate ban on imports of whale products because it believes that methods of slaughter are inhumane.

Mr Neal King, chairman of the association's advisory committee on animal welfare, urged the Government to take a lead on that issue. It was being discussed by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Department of Environment and Natural Resources, and members of the Commons Market partners. But the Government could act without delay.

Mr King said that substitutes for whale products existed, including replacements for sperm

oil to which some commercial interests attached great importance.

Animal experiments: The association appealed for measures to be introduced to tighten control and supervision over live animals used for laboratory experiments, (the Press Association reports).

Alternative methods should be found. The association accepted, at its monthly meeting, that animal experimentation was necessary at the present stage of scientific knowledge.

Experiments on animals had led, and continued to lead, to significant advances in human and veterinary medicine.

## Alcohol significant in half of all murders

By Peter Evans  
Home Affairs Correspondent  
Alcohol played a significant part in half the murder cases sampled in an analysis by staff of the Parole Board, Lord Harris of Greenwich, its chairman, said yesterday.

He gave three examples to members of the local review committees of Kent prisons. In one case a mentally disturbed youth aged 20, spent most of a day in a public house, drank an immense quantity of alcohol, then went out and killed a woman aged 90.

In another, a middle-aged man who was a voluntary patient at a mental hospital wrongly suspected his wife of having an affair. He drank most of a bottle of whisky, then went out and shot her.

In the third case a young man attending a late night party in a block of flats became drunk, staggered against the door of a flat that was not properly shut and, when the elderly woman who lived there got up to discover what was going on, struck her to the ground. She died and he said he could remember little, if anything, of what had happened.

Lord Harris said: "The relationship between alcoholism and violent crime is one of the most serious issues facing our criminal justice system". Since becoming chairman of the board this year he had become increasingly concerned about the

large number of cases, the board had reviewed, in which drink had played an important part. Many of the heaviest drinkers involved were those least able to withstand the effects of alcohol. They were inadequate, mentally unstable or subnormal. Often they had a background of acute deprivation. They came from homes in which one parent at least had had a background of alcoholism or mental illness.

Drink was also a factor in about half the cases of unpremeditated violence considered by the board. Crimes of violence rose between 1969 and 1978 by 130 per cent. In 1978, when indictable offences known to the police fell by 3 per cent, crimes of violence still rose by 6 per cent.

Lord Harris said the difficulty was that if action was taken it could have a significant impact on millions of ordinary people who wanted to buy liquor whenever they wanted it. It was the duty of others to spell out a detailed national policy. Swingeing sentences would not by themselves be an answer. "All I can say is that we must accept that unless we begin to consider drawing up a firm plan to deal with alcohol abuse, the present serious level of violent crime will not diminish."

On Monday, the World Health Organization launched its campaign against excessive drinking.

## Bishops accuse the Prime Minister of fanning prejudice against minorities

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent  
Protests by bishops at government proposals to change immigration rules are gathering strength. Eighteen have signed a statement in today's Church Times advertising a call to fellow Christians "and men of good will everywhere to identify themselves with the cause of racial justice".

The statement says that while the National Front and similar organizations are crudely and blatantly evil and must be totally resisted, Christians must resist even more strongly the institutionalized racism which some highly placed politicians have made respectable and which they exploit for electoral benefit.

The signatories include the bishops or suffragans of Birmingham, Bristol, Chelmsford, Lewes, Lichfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Namibia-in-Exile, Newcastle, Ripon, Southwark, Sherborne, and Siopey. The future Archbishop of Canterbury, at present Bishop of St Albans, has signed, as has a past Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Ramsey.

The statement says that "since more people have left this country than have entered it since 1970, the Prime Minister's remarks about 'being swamped', first made last year and repeated during the election, and her calls for 'a clear prospect of an end to immigration' have in practice the effect of fanning racial prejudice".

Judiciary accused: The worst authors of attacks on the human

rights of immigrants and the rule of law concerning them have been the British judiciary, Mr Alex Lyon, Labour MP for York, chairman of the United Kingdom Immigrants' Advisory Service, said yesterday.

Mr Lyon referred to a case in which Lord Scarman removed the protection to persons settled here before 1973 to remain. In 1973, the House of Lords ruled, against the intention of Parliament, that the power to remove illegal immigrants could be used retrospectively. In successive judgements he said the courts have progressively widened the interpretation of who is an illegal immigrant.

Unlike deportation, there is no appeal against "immigration" that the person can be arrested, imprisoned and removed without trial, he added.

## Prison board seeks inquiry publication

By Our Home Affairs Correspondent  
The Board of Visitors at Wormwood Scrubs has written to Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, asking him to publish the results of an inquiry into a disturbance at the prison.

Fifty-four prisoners and 11 officers were injured, receiving cuts, bruises and abrasions.

The inquiry is being held by Mr Keith Gibson, the Prison Department's south east

regional director. So far, Mr Whitelaw has promised only to "report to the House".

A letter from a probation officer to the Howard League for Penal Reform gives this description of a client's observations on what took place in "D" wing on August 31: "Mr X tells me that he was at the back of the hall, so was not injured, but as he was led out of the hall, he had to climb over about eight or nine men lying unconscious in pools of

blood. The prison hospital ran out of stitching material as there were so many injured. The Home Office last night denied that the hospital had run short of stitching material.

In reply to a question by Mr Robert Kilroy-Silk, Labour MP for Ormskirk, the Home Secretary included Wormwood Scrubs in a list of places where a new "MUFTI" squad had been used: MUFTI stands for "Minimum use of force tactical intervention squad".

# Our revolutionary energy-saving invention.

## It's helped our customers save millions of therms this year alone!

Don't waste your energy.

Award for Commerce  
Working in partnership with the Technical Consultancy Service of Southern Gas, the Royal County of Berkshire cut fuel consumption in 60 schools, libraries and fire stations by 20%—saving 164,000 therms of gas during the year. First class energy management, and it will all help with the rates.

Everyone's a winner  
Everyone's a winner in our GEM competition because they all save energy. By the end of the century total savings will be hundreds of millions of therms, which will release valuable energy for use elsewhere and produce big savings for those involved, as well as such additional benefits as increased productivity and reduced maintenance problems.

### SAVE GAS—SAVE MONEY

To: British Gas Technical Consultancy Service, 326 High Holborn, London WC1V 7PL.  
☐ Please let me have details about the Service.  
☐ Please inform me about courses at the School of Fuel Management.

Name

Company

Address

Position

### BRITISH GAS

Congratulations to E. & E. Kaye Ltd. of Enfield and to the Royal County of Berkshire. They're this year's winners of the Gas Energy Management Awards.  
Congratulations, too, to all the competitors—between them they saved over nine million therms for Britain.

#### Award for Industry

The winners of the Industrial Award, E. & E. Kaye Ltd., working with the Technical Consultancy Service of Eastern Gas, saved 75% of the fuel used on a 20 tonne furnace—over a quarter of a million therms a year. And boosted productivity as well.



## WEST EUROPE

## British want EEC cash to buy arms, says Tass

Michael Binyon

Moscow, Nov 29

The Russians today described Mrs Thatcher's request for changes in the EEC budget as a trick to get her European partners to pay for Britain's increased military spending.

A commentator for the official news agency Tass said hundreds of millions of European currency units would have to be paid by the Community members "only because the British Conservatives are not happy about détente and are in a hurry to impose on Europe a new round of the arms race."

Tass said Mrs Thatcher was trying to persuade the EEC that Britain was one of the poorest countries in the Community and that the rich countries should loosen their purse-strings to help.

But, Tass said, "it is precisely 'poor Britain' that appears now one of the main advocates of rejecting the proposal to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe, insisting on the deployment on the Continent of the new American nuclear weapons."

The commentator said the British themselves, who were getting poorer, would have to pay something towards the arms race. The money would be taken from social programmes.

## Portuguese Socialists confident of majority in Sunday's elections

From Jose Shercliff

Lisbon, Nov 29

Thirteen political parties are campaigning in Portugal's parliamentary elections, called by President Eanes for next Sunday.

The general elections would not normally have taken place until 1980.

But these intermediate elections have been called in view of the failure of three successive non-party prime ministers to form a government with majority support in Parliament.

These were: Senhor Nobre da Costa, a businessman; Carlos da Mota Pinto, a lawyer; Maria da Lourdes and the present Prime Minister, Senhor Pintasillo, formerly the Portuguese ambassador to Unesco in Paris.

Dr Mario Soares, the Socialist leader, who was Prime Minister of the first two constitutional governments, is waging a countrywide party campaign.

He expressed confidence that his party will be returned with an overall majority and that he will be able to form the next government. Certainly, local political commentators confirm that his general popularity has increased during his campaign, in spite of his previous adverse reception not only in left-right but also in some left-wing constituencies.

Dr Francisco Sa Carneiro, head of the Social Democrats (PSD), is equally confident that he will lead a government of his supporters. For the electoral campaign, the Social Democrats have formed an alliance with Senhor Freitas do Amaral's Christian Democratic Party and the smaller Monarchist Party (TPM).

The Portuguese Communist Party (PCP), led by its veteran chief, Dr Alvaro Cunhal, also hopes for more power, based on its strength in the southern

Alentejo agricultural province, and the workers' vote in the industrial belt around Lisbon and Oporto in the north. It has formed an electioneering alliance with the Popular Democratic Movement (MDP).

Among other competing parties are the left-wing Social headed by Senhor Lopes Cardoso, the former Agricultural Minister, the little Popular Democratic Union (UDP), which had one representative in the last National Assembly, the Christian Democratic Party (PDC), the Marxist-Leninist PCP, and other small ultra-left-wing groups.

Urgent appeals are being made to the seven million electors to go to the polls. Among others, the Roman Catholic bishops are appealing to political waverers, claiming that to vote anti-Communist is to save the country from chaos.

He said of the Muslim faith: "When I think of this spirituality, of the value which it has for man and for society, of its capacity to offer above all to the young a direction to their lives, to fill the void left by materialism, to give a sure foundation to the very social and juridical order, I ask myself if it is not urgent, just as Christians and Muslims have entered a new period of the history to recognize and develop the spiritual ties which unite us."

He quoted the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

They venerated Jesus as a prophet even if not recognizing him as god. They honoured the Virgin Mary whom they invoked at times with devotion. They awaited the Day of Judgment and for this reason held in honour the moral life and turned, often to God, with prayer, aims and fasting.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

## Pope calls for closer links with Muslims

From Peter Nichols

Istanbul, Nov 29

The Pope today ended the silence which has so far marked his Turkish visit by making a remarkable statement of the Roman Catholic Church's openness for Islam.

He did this shortly before arriving here to break totally new ground by visiting the famous Ottoman palace of Topkapı and the magnificent Basilica of Santa Sofia which the Turks turned into a mosque after their fifteenth-century conquest of the city.

His appeal for understanding of the religious values of what he called "the vast world of Islam" was made at Ankara in the chapel of the Italian Embassy. He was speaking to Catholic families in the Turkish capital but his words evidently were intended to have a much wider significance.

He said of the Muslim faith: "When I think of this spirituality, of the value which it has for man and for society, of its capacity to offer above all to the young a direction to their lives, to fill the void left by materialism, to give a sure foundation to the very social and juridical order, I ask myself if it is not urgent, just as Christians and Muslims have entered a new period of the history to recognize and develop the spiritual ties which unite us."

He quoted the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

They venerated Jesus as a prophet even if not recognizing him as god. They honoured the Virgin Mary whom they invoked at times with devotion. They awaited the Day of Judgment and for this reason held in honour the moral life and turned, often to God, with prayer, aims and fasting.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.



The Pope and the Patriarch Dimitrios embrace as the Pope arrives at Istanbul airport.

He said of the Muslim faith: "When I think of this spirituality, of the value which it has for man and for society, of its capacity to offer above all to the young a direction to their lives, to fill the void left by materialism, to give a sure foundation to the very social and juridical order, I ask myself if it is not urgent, just as Christians and Muslims have entered a new period of the history to recognize and develop the spiritual ties which unite us."

He quoted the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

They venerated Jesus as a prophet even if not recognizing him as god. They honoured the Virgin Mary whom they invoked at times with devotion. They awaited the Day of Judgment and for this reason held in honour the moral life and turned, often to God, with prayer, aims and fasting.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

He even quoted, positively, from the Koran which few if any Pope's can have done. After quoting the Second Vatican Council's assertion that Muslims believed in a living god, charitable and omnipotent creator of Heaven and Earth who had spoken to men. They tried to submit, as Abraham had submitted.

sage from the gaura of the Koran which speaks of how God breathed his spirit into man "and gave him hearing, sight and heart."

The Pope made it clear that he saw belief in monotheist faiths as a basis for proper human conduct. Faith in God, he said, was professed in common by the descendants of Abraham, whether Christians, Muslims or Jews; and when lived sincerely and made a part of life was a secure foundation for the dignity for the fraternity and for the liberty of men and as a principle for right conduct in life and in society.

It was not expected that the Pope would be explicit in judging the conduct of individual Muslims or Muslim countries, and this was the one reference he made to behaviour which some feel was the nearest he could get to making a direct comment on the Iranian situation.

He then flew from the capital to look at the finest monuments of Muslim Turkey. He was greeted as he walked into Topkapı Palace, almost 1,500 years after the weight of photographers and

television cameras. The whole area had been cordoned off by the Army so once again he was denied the comfort he draws so happily from the presence of crowds. Armoured cars kept the curious far away from him.

There were no incidents today. The Pope did not go anywhere near the place where the old altar stood (now flanked by two huge candles from Mexico) before slowly leaving the great building to attend to the second task of the day, the ecumenical issue.

It had begun immediately on his arrival at Istanbul airport from Ankara where the Pope was greeted by leaders of half a dozen Christian communities led by the Ecumenical Patriarch Dimitrios of Constantinople. As son as the Pope had finished meeting the local authorities, he moved towards the ecclesiastical and the Patriarch stepped forward to embrace him warmly.

This was the prelude to a day rich in ecumenical importance. The Pope and the Patriarch took part in a joint celebration at the Patriarch's Church of St George. They

recited a "Te Deum" together and the Lord's Prayer, the Patriarch speaking in Greek and the Pope in Latin.

In the afternoon the Pope saw the two Armenian Patriarchs. One is Catholic and the other Orthodox.

During the meeting in St George's, Greek in the audience applauded the Pope, some shouting in Italian: "Viva il Papa" and others cheering him in Greek. The noise in itself was hardly sensational, but the historical import no doubt made up in the Pope's mind for his self-imposed silence yesterday during the state visit with the Turkish authorities.

Tonight the Pope celebrated Mass at the Catholic Cathedral of the Holy Spirit. The Patriarch was present, another event of historical importance. Tomorrow the Orthodox Patriarch celebrates the Feast of St Andrew, his Church's patron.

The Pope will attend this Orthodox service at St George's and so the summit will have been reached of ecumenical progress so far achieved between Catholics and Orthodox.

## Floating dock takes fjord refuge

From Robert Schull

Amsterdam, Nov 29

Amsterdam, the world's most powerful harbours, today the world's biggest floating dock, have taken refuge in a fjord near Trondheim, along the coast of central Norway, to escape heavy storms in the Atlantic.

It will probably be several days before the weather clears sufficiently for the tugboats, the Smit and the Smit Rotterdam, to pursue their perilous journey.

The giant Russian dock, which stranded near Murmansk last month, is being towed to the Stordfjord, in southern Norway, where it is hoped that repairs can be effected.

Two Dutch tugboats started their 1,300-mile journey on November 13 when they left the Varangerfjord, near the North Cape, with their monumental cargo in tow. The greatest danger had been expected in the area where the convoy has now had to take refuge. Sufficient warning of bad weather ahead allowed the tugs and their tow to find a safe haven in time.

The London and the Rotterdam were following a route far from the shore so that in the event of trouble they could have drifted with the storm. Attempts to run the wind with the 1,300-ton dock, the size of a 14-storey building but lying only some 10ft deep in the water, would have been suicidal.

The November storms that swept the seas between Iceland and Norway normally last no longer than several hours. A route was chosen to ensure that the dock would not drift on to the coast, and thus be irretrievably lost in a storm.

For the 13 men manning the dock, every conceivable safety measure has been taken. The men are equipped with special suits that will keep them alive for nine hours in the icy seas.

Helicopters have been stationed along the Norwegian coast to take the men off the dock, if the need arises.

Since then Fouquet's little back bar has been continually pestered by women journalists sent along by their offices to be insulated by the barman.

Le Monde, ever curious, sent a man along the weekend to watch the fun. He was able to report that two of these persistent bar-door steppers had in fact managed to be served—one

## Fouquet's falls foul of women liberationists

From Ian Murray



## VERSEAS

Chilean church reveals  
secret burial of  
missing coup victims

in Florencia Varas  
Santiago, Nov 29

An unusual funeral took place in the village of Laja on the outskirts of Santiago, Chile, in a pine forest in a small wooden box in a mound of earth. It was the funeral for the remains of a man who was killed in the 1973 military coup. The body was found in a shallow grave, to or three per grave.

According to the church, the body was found in a shallow grave, to or three per grave. The body was found in a shallow grave, to or three per grave. The body was found in a shallow grave, to or three per grave.

For the past five years there have been growing demands to clarify the fate of the missing people. Their families are missing loved ones. But the Government's reply to queries is that many acts of violence took place immediately after the 1973 coup as a result of the groups and the armed forces.

criticism in Peking of  
democracy wall' grows

Sing, Nov 29.—A campaign in Peking to "democratise" began today as official attempts to stir up publication against the activists have criticised the regime.

People's Daily gave front-page coverage to meetings of those who supported speeches by members of the National People's Congress, China's highest body of Parliament, in favour of the wall.

diplomatic break 'decided  
fore envoy's kidnapping'

Salvador, Nov 29.—The American republic of El Salvador has suspended relations with South Africa because of its apartheid policies.

was seized in front of his car as he was about to go for lunch. A Foreign Office spokesman said the on to suspend diplomatic relations with South Africa was before Mr Dunn's kidnapping but all efforts would be made to rescue him.

Berlin visit  
ended by  
Gromyko

Our Correspondent  
3, Nov 29  
Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, will leave East Berlin soon. ADN, East German news agency, the visit was arranged by Herr Erich Honecker, East German leader, and A. Abramov, the Soviet ambassador to East Germany, it was announced.

Gromyko visited Bonn last week. His remarks made a lively press conference on the Soviet Union's side to the question of NATO range rocket missiles.

Space metal  
monument for  
Yuri Gagarin

Moscow, Nov 29.—Pavel Bondarenko, a Soviet sculptor, is designing a 130ft monument in cast titanium to Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space. Tass reported today.

Monkey business  
Jakarta, Nov 29.—Officials in the central Celebes area of Indonesia are considering importing monkeys for training as coconut pickers.

'Victims of  
massacre'  
found in  
Phnom Penh

Bangkok, Nov 29.—Five mass graves each containing dozens of skeletons of adults and children have been discovered in Phnom Penh, the official Kampuchean news agency reported today.

Some of the skeletons had smashed skulls and the arms of others were bound with electric wire. The agency quoted eyewitnesses as saying that the people buried in the graves were victims of a massacre of workers and their families three years ago under the Khmer Rouge regime—Agence France Presse.

Prince Sihanouk arrived in Paris last Sunday and called for an international conference to end the fighting in Kampuchea. Food held up: Mr Matthew Nimetz, acting co-ordinator of the American relief effort, said in Washington today that several thousand tonnes of food had been sent into Phnom Penh in recent weeks but had not been distributed.

However, the Catholic Church maintains that the Government has not provided sufficient explanation about the fate of 669 persons the church authorities had followed up.

These meetings followed extensive newspaper coverage of the Congress members' calls for resolute measures to deal with those who "used (the wall) with ulterior motives to disrupt social order and security."

While saying that it was wrong to look down on the elderly, the editorial said that leading officials were often of advanced age and in poor health.

It added: "Some of them cannot work for eight hours a day." It called for "elite young and middle-aged cadres" to be put in leadership posts without hesitation.

Space metal  
monument for  
Yuri Gagarin

Moscow, Nov 29.—Pavel Bondarenko, a Soviet sculptor, is designing a 130ft monument in cast titanium to Yuri Gagarin, the first man in space. Tass reported today.

Monkey business  
Jakarta, Nov 29.—Officials in the central Celebes area of Indonesia are considering importing monkeys for training as coconut pickers.

US gave warning of  
Polar flight dangers

From W. P. Reeves,  
Wellington, Nov 29

Three New Zealand mountaineers who were winched down from a United States Mount Erebus today found no trace of survivors of the Air New Zealand DC 10 disaster in the Antarctic.

Temperatures on the volcano were below zero and swirling winds made it impossible for the helicopter to land. The mountaineers stayed only briefly, inspecting scattered wreckage, before being hauled back to the helicopter.

The airliner was carrying 237 passengers and 20 crew on a sightseeing flight from Auckland to the Antarctic when it crashed.

A four-man team from the McDonnell Douglas company, which manufactures the DC10, are expected to arrive in New Zealand tomorrow as are other aviation officials. They will help New Zealand authorities try to establish the cause of the crash.

A team of police mountaineers experienced in the region left this afternoon for the Antarctic. They will work from Scott base to recover the bodies. Progress will depend very much on the weather in this forbidding land.

The disaster, the worst in New Zealand's history in terms of lives lost, has highlighted warnings from United States Antarctic authorities about flights of this kind.

Air New Zealand has flown 14 such sightseeing trips in the last three years.

Critics had given warnings that a lack of adequate facilities could lead to a disaster in the hazardous environment if anything went wrong. In Washington six weeks ago an Antarctic consultative committee meeting expressed concern about the dangers arising from increased tourist flights over the Antarctic.

Apparently this concern related not to Air New Zealand or Qantas, which are the only operators flying such excursions fairly regularly, but to possible one-off trips by other airlines.

Air New Zealand said the ill-fated flight was to have been the last of the season and none had been scheduled for 1980. Four British women: Six Britons were among those who died in the crash. They included Miss Audrey Anderson, aged 75, of Moor Road, Guildford, Surrey, a former head of the BBC's Czechoslovak Service.

Three women exchange teachers were also killed. They were Miss Susan Copley, aged 35, of Doncaster Road, Rotherham, South Yorkshire, Miss Elizabeth Edwards, 29, of Richmond Road, Newport, Gwent, and Mrs Elaine Trinder, 29, of Derwent Drive, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

The other Britons who died were Mr H. A. Potter, of Henley-on-Thames, Oxfordshire and Mrs J. Holloway.

"We use Conder  
because they complete  
on time"

(Haslemere Estates Ltd)



This 277,000 sq. ft. warehouse development at the Haslemere Heathrow Estate was completed to a high specification and a tight programme. FACTORIES, HANGARS, SUPERMARKETS, SPORTS-HALLS ETC. ARE COMPLETED ON TIME USING CONDER INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS. For further information contact T. K. Holder, Conder International Limited, Winchester, Hampshire. Telephone (0962) 882222. Telex 47465.



**CONDER**  
World leaders in steel-framed buildings

Opel reliability and comfort - and now  
a Great Deal more!

If you get down to your Opel dealer now, you'll find he's making a very attractive offer to Opel Rekord buyers indeed. And the Rekord's a pretty attractive proposition at any time. It's probably the most sensible choice you can make in larger 2-litre cars. We wouldn't say that without a lot of solid reasons to back us up. First, there's Opel's worldwide reputation for craftsmanship and reliability to think about - you don't get to be one of the biggest car manufacturers in Europe without it. Then there's the way we set about designing the Rekord - in the wind-tunnel. Which resulted not just in a very stylish, ultra-modern shape, but in very real benefits like less wind resistance and therefore better performance, lower fuel consumption and less noise.



**Opel Luxury**  
To build a world-beater, you have to put everything you've got into it. And that's exactly what we've done with the Rekord

Rekord fuel consumption figures Government fuel consumption test	
Imperial MPG	Metric L/100 km
Urban 56mph 75mph Urban 90k/h 120k/h	
Saloon 2.0S 23.0 40.4 30.7 12.3 7.0 9.2	

Berlina HL, illustrated. You step into a world of luxurious velour upholstery, cut-pile carpeting and tinted glass. Sink back and you're confronted by an array of sensible, practical controls and such luxuries as electric windows, a steel sun-roof, wide alloy wheels, halogen headlights with wash-wipers, and much, much more.

**Opel Handling.**  
The advanced engineering principles which have led to this positive handling under all conditions are also at the root of the Rekord's relaxing quietness. So watch your speedometer - or your rear-view mirror!

**Opel Economy**  
In spite of the Rekord's feeling of opulent luxury, we're as conscious as you are of the cost of running a car today. So, thanks to the Rekord's wind-tunnel-tested design and Opel's engineering flair, you can still rely on over 40 mpg at a steady 56 mph and a sensible 23 mpg around town.

**OPEL**  
Reliability comes as standard.

**Opel Parts and Service**  
As you can see, we're rather proud of the Rekord. We're just as proud of our highly sophisticated computerised parts and service system that backs it up. Opel now have over 230 dealers up and down the country - for the address of your nearest, and for a free brochure on the Opel range, simply fill in the coupon. This will also bring you details of the Opel Owners' Insurance Plan\* which offers substantial savings. Details of Fleet Insurance Plan\* on request.

Rekord prices from £5,469. Berlina HL illustrated £6,718. Prices correct at 1 October 1979 include seat belts, car taxes and VAT. Delivery and number plates extra. \*Not applicable in Northern Ireland.

<p>Opel Information Service, P.O. Box 2, Central Way, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 0TG.</p> <p>Please send me the Opel Model Range Brochure and Dealer List.</p> <p>Name _____</p> <p>Address _____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>	<p><b>R</b></p>
--	-----------------



## OVERSEAS

# 54 Congressmen urge Mr Carter to issue ultimatum to Iran backed by threat of military action

From David Cross  
Washington, Nov 29

A group of 54 members of the House of Representatives today called on President Carter to issue an ultimatum to Iran for the release of the remaining 49 hostages at the American Embassy in Tehran. Mr Carter should set a deadline for the release of the hostages and, if this was not met, "initiate specified military operations against Iran", the Congressmen said when they tabled a resolution calling for such action.

Announcing the move, Mr Samuel Stratton, a Democrat from New York, said the resolution was designed to support the President in his efforts to solve "this complicated, perplexing, frustrating and dangerous situation".

The adoption of such an approach might well increase the likelihood of a safe release of the hostages, with more urgent pressures placed on Iran by neighbouring states unwilling to see the introduction of military operations into the Gulf area, he added.

The idea of issuing an ultimatum was rejected by President Carter during his televised press conference at the White House last night. Setting a deadline, he said, might result in

harm to, or the death of, the hostages. Many members of Congress are not keen on the idea either. Mr James Wright, the Democratic Leader of the House of Representatives, described the suggestion as "very risky" and probably "counterproductive".

But the fact that about an eighth of the membership of the Lower House is supporting the draft resolution illustrates the growing sense of frustration in the United States at the Administration's apparent inability to secure the release of the hostages.

"What concerns us", Mr Stratton told reporters, "is that if the other courses of action fail to produce results (diplomatic efforts, a meeting of the United Nations Security Council, etc.), it is not beyond the realm of possibility that the hostages might continue to be held indefinitely in captivity, in deplorable conditions, subject to rigged 'spy' trials and other abuses."

"In our view the longer this situation continues unresolved and without a concerted, overt response from the United States, the greater will be the damage to American prestige and influence, and the greater will be the risk that other Americans in other embassies

in other parts of the world might also be taken hostage by terrorist groups, believing the United States was either unable or unwilling to reply", he added.

Mr Stratton pointed out that the draft resolution, if it were passed by Congress, would not be binding on the President. "It mandates nothing and the President is therefore free to consider it or ignore it as he sees fit", he said. Moreover, the deadline date called for in the resolution was entirely up to the President.

In another development, Mr George Hansen, a Republican member of the House of Representatives from Idaho, returned to Capitol Hill today from what he called his "mission of mercy" to Tehran. At a press conference he rejected criticism by the White House, the State Department and many of his colleagues in Congress that his trip had been misguided.

He had tried to fill a vacuum produced by the complete lack of any official American interlocutors in Tehran, he told reporters. He would now report his findings to the State Department and the White House in the hope that they might be useful to the Administration in its search for a solution.

## President gives grave warning to Tehran

From Patrick Brogan  
Washington, Nov 29

President Carter said on television last night that the United States held "the Government of Iran fully responsible for the well-being and the safe return of every single person" among the hostages held in Tehran.

Mr Carter used the measured phrases of traditional diplomacy, and his warning was thereby the more effective. All those in authority in Iran, who know nothing of the world, must now realize what is involved.

The President referred to diplomatic efforts to obtain the hostages' release. "We hope that this exercise of diplomacy and the international law will bring a peaceful solution, because a peaceful solution is preferable to the other remedies available to the United States."

At the same time that we pursue such a solution with grim determination, the Government of Iran must realize the gravity of the situation which it has, itself, created and the grave consequences which will result if harm comes to any of the hostages.

After making his statement, Mr Carter was asked about the possibility of the United States might use force against Iran. He replied: "It would not be advisable for me to explore publicly all the options open to our country. As I said earlier, I am determined to do the best I can through diplomatic means and through peaceful means to

ensure the safety of our hostages and their release.

"Other actions which I might decide to take would come in the future after those peaceful means have been exhausted. I believe that the growing condemnation of the world community on Iran will have a beneficial effect."

The President refused to set any deadline for resolving the crisis. Some hopes had been pinned on the Security Council meeting, which is now in doubt because of the change in foreign ministers in Iran. American patience will presumably hold at least until next week when the Shia religious fervour will have abated, the Iranian constitutional referendum will be out of the way and the Shah will have returned to Mexico.

The aircraft carrier *Kinshark* is now within range of Iran and the entire and very powerful American fleet now in the Indian Ocean could be anywhere in the region where Carter wants by next week.

Mr Carter was also asked why he had agreed to allow the Shah to enter the United States, and about allegations that Dr Henry Kissinger had exerted undue pressure on the Administration to that end. He replied: "The decision that I made personally and without pressure from anyone to carry out the principles of our country, to provide for the means of giving the Shah necessary medical assistance to save his life, was proper. The decision was taken entirely on humanitarian grounds."

## US plea to World Court on hostages

The Hague, Nov 29.—The United States asked the International Court of Justice today to order Iran to release the hostages being held in the American Embassy in Tehran, a United States Embassy spokesman said.

The request was in a letter from Mr Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, to Sir Humphrey Waldock, the British President of the United Nations Court, which sits in the Hague. It is the first time in more than 20 years that the United States has asked the court to intervene on its behalf.

Mr Vance also petitioned the 15-judge court, also known as The World Court, to condemn Iran's "multiple violations of the immunities of the United States diplomats and embassy" in Tehran.

He asked that pending such a judgment the court should order the immediate freeing of the 49 embassy staff who have been held since November 4 by militant students demanding the extradition from the United States of the deposed Shah.

The International Court was set up under the United Nations Charter in 1945. Its decisions are ethically binding but in practice have been often disregarded because the court has no means of enforcing them.

It was not immediately clear whether the affair could be brought before The Hague court. It can only deal with cases with the consent of both parties concerned.



Hundreds of thousands of Iranians marching through Tehran yesterday, scouring themselves to mark the anniversary of the martyrdom of Imam Hussein at the battle of Karbala in Iraq. They also chanted "Death to America".

## Villagers take over after the departure of the landlords

# How two revolutions came in 17 years to Kahak, a place no foreign visitor sees

From Robert Fisk  
Kahak, Iran, Nov 29

Kahak is the sort of place no one ever goes to visit. It lies, a rectangle of mud and clay single-story houses, at the end of a dirt road with only a gaggle of children and a dung heap picked over by fat chickens to welcome a stranger.

Through the dust and the heat haze to the north, the Alborz mountain range runs along the horizon, forming the lower lip of the Caspian Sea basin. Foreigners never see Kahak, except perhaps the passengers on the night train to the Soviet frontier as it skirts the village orchards.

Even then, it is doubtful if they would notice Kahak. It is so small that its 950 inhabitants cannot support a mosque of their own. A mullah, a prematurely aging man of 64 with a stick of perspiration running down his face from beneath his turban and a shirt front covered in dirt, has to travel up from Qum to minister to the faithful.

He is a man capable of extraordinary energy and he walks nimbly round the heaps of manure and puddles of soiled, foetid water, he talks about the village in a possessive, slightly rhetorical, almost sermonizing way, his voice rising and falling in the cadences of a formal speech rather than a conversation.

Shahk Ibrahim Zauide points to the hard, waterless land of grey unyielding earth. "The

villagers own everything on both sides of the road", he says, "but they do not know how much land they have."

The heat shimmering and dances on the old and dried-up irrigation ditches. There are no deeds of ownership, no papers, no legal covenants in Kahak now that the landlords have gone.

Just when the landlords did depart is something that bothers Shahk Zauide. "In the past regime", he explains, "there were two big landowners—Habbib Sardari and Ibrahim Solehi. The villagers lived in very bad conditions. Some of them were so poor that they owed many debts, but Sardari and Solehi came here and took their grain in payment."

"I remember seeing these villagers going to other villages to buy back their own grain at high prices. So the people had to borrow money for this and then pay interest on the loans."

More than a dozen villagers have gathered round us as Shahk Zauide talks on. They are poor people, most of them Turkish in origin with high, shiny cheekbones. Their old, grey jackets are torn and their trousers are frayed where the rubble and thorns in the fields have scratched them. They wear cheap plastic sandals. There is only one girl with them, a 13-year-old with dark hair who has wrapped herself in a shroud-like veil in pink and grey chador.

"Then things improved for us", Shahk Zauide said. "Sar-

dari and Solehi left with the land reforms." There is no perceptible change in the mullah's face. He has been asked about last February's revolution but he is in fact talking about the Shah's so-called white revolution, 17 years ago when the land reform laws ostensibly curtailed the power of the big landowners.

Private holdings were redistributed and landowners could retain only one village. Poor farmers were thereby brought into the economy, although most labourers and farm workers remained untouched.

Kahak, it seems, did not benefit in the long term from such reforms, as Shahk Zauide makes clear. "There were good things for us in the reforms. The number of sheep owned by the villagers went up from 2,000 to 3,000. But the village itself, instead of being owned by two men, was now run by government agents. Darude Gilani, a capitalist from the town of Qasvin in the north. He was a bad man and he collected rent by demanding half of the villagers' crops."

There is an old man with an unshaven chin and a cataract in his left eye who has walked to the front of the villagers. From his grubby yellow shirt and broken shoes, you would not imagine him Mr. Ashraf Mousavi, the village headman and the largest farmer. He looks at the mullah for a moment and says, very slowly: "Darude Gilani is in Qasvin prison now."

Mr Mousavi wants to talk

about the land reforms because the Shah later instituted co-operative farming, a system that did not appeal to the villagers, with their newly acquired but individually uneconomic land.

"The Shah came down to this region once", Mr Mousavi says. "I met him—I was introduced to him." There is a silence while his small audience takes this in. "What did he say to me? He asked me if we had instituted co-operative farming in our village. I told him we had. I was lying. I was just too frightened to tell the truth."

Mr Mousavi walks across the village square, followed by a small throng of school children. He points to a crumbling, fortified mud house with two storeys—a sign of opulence amid such poverty. "That is where Solehi used to live?" he says, gesturing towards the broken windows. "He is dead now and the villagers live in his house. Now Gilani is gone too. He will not come back."

There is indeed no reason why Mr Gilani should return to Kahak, even if he is released from prison. For on the first day of the revolution last February, when the villagers saw the Imperial Army surrendering in Tehran on the screen of a small black-and-white television set, they walked down to the fields which Mr Gilani still owned on each side of the railway line. There they planned their own barley as a symbol that the revolution had arrived in Kahak.

## Great train robbery to fulfil plan in Odessa

From Michael Binyon  
Moscow, Nov 29

The Soviet railway system is in chaos. President Brezhnev told senior party officials this week that troubles on the rail ways, more than anything else, were responsible for bottlenecks and shortages in the Soviet economy. One small example from the little republic of Moldavia, close to the Romanian border, illustrates his point.

In August, responsibility for the line from Kishinyov, the Moldavian capital, to the nearby city of Odessa in the Ukraine was divided. On the first day of the new arrangement a train set out from Kishinyov, crossed the border into the newly independent Odessa administrative zone and disappeared.

When the locomotive failed to return to its home depot in Moldavia the alarm was raised. Inquiries were made, there were telephone calls, telegrams and so on.

Matters were becoming urgent. Moldavia had just harvested a large crop of fruit and vegetables which had to be shipped quickly before they went bad, and a full complement of locomotives was needed to transport them to Siberia and the Far East.

It turned out the train had not just disappeared. It had been captured. The moment it crossed into the Odessa railway zone, the railway workers had seen their chance, they commandeered the engine, and set it to work on their lines. Now they could easily not only fulfil their plans, but also have a handsome bonus.

It was not the only locomotive to disappear. Not a single train that set out for Odessa ever came back.

So the Moldavians appealed to the Russian Ministry of Transport. The factory responded by sending three of their newest models. The snag was that the line to Moldavia passed through the Odessa network. Not surprisingly, locomotive ZTE10V number 0001, they said, had been kidnapped en route.

The Moldavians then telephoned the head of the Odessa railway system. "I don't know anything about this," he replied. "It is a matter for the Russians. But all he did was to tell him. So in despair they contacted the Ministry of Transport. Sparks began to fly. A telegram was immediately sent to Odessa with the number 0001. It read: "Despite the ruling of the Ministry of Transport engines ZTE10V numbers 0001 to 0003 are working on the Odessa network, while they are being registered at the depot in Moldavia. These engines returned within 24 hours, this matter will be referred to the highest authorities for a full investigation."

Nothing happened. The Moldavians waited in vain for the engines. They sent more telegrams, telephones rang again. There was consternation in the ministry. It was quite unheard of to ignore an order that had come from the highest authorities. Thunders began to roll, and a search was taken for motive number 0003 was released from captivity.

But the Moldavians protested, more than one train had disappeared where there were other five? It appears that Odessa had hidden them in branch lines.

Pravda recently revealed the story of the Odessians' piracy of the great train robbery, the newspaper asked: "How is it possible that the Ministry of Transport is unable to enforce its decrees, even those delivered with thundering threats?"

It is a question Mr Brezhnev, having asked, in a tone just as ominous, two days ago.

From one of Sheffield's master cutlers and silversmiths... a unique offer by Kaniade.

## A 44-piece canteen of Kings-pattern cutlery heavily plated in pure silver at less than half MRR price!

EPNS A1 100% Sheffield made

The original Kings-pattern is a classic design, popular through many reigns. EPNS A1 is a famous mark which means real silver plating of the very highest and most lasting quality. Each canteen contains six 7" place settings together with two elegant serving spoons. Each piece is finished by hand with care and keeps alive the proud tradition of Sheffield master craftsmen.

By purchasing from Kaniade, it comes direct to your home in a handsome wood cabinet at a price which we believe is quite unmatched. Demand will be high, so place your order without delay.

To Kaniade Ltd.,  
223a Hatfield Road,  
St Albans, Herts AL1 1TE  
Company Reg. No. 1507054



MRRP: £220  
KANIADE PRICE: Only £99

Compare our price inclusive of VAT, delivery and transit insurance.

A 20 YEAR GUARANTEE Plus money-back offer. Kings-pattern is a very high-grade trademark, manufactured from carefully selected materials. Each canteen is separately checked for even minute flaws, and matched for finish. If you are not happy, delighted and completely satisfied return the unused canteen within 14 days and your money will be refunded in full.

To: Kaniade, 223a Hatfield Road, St Albans, Herts AL1 1TE

I wish to order (number) 44-piece canteens at £99 each. All prices include post, packing, insurance in transit in the UK & VAT at 15%. I enclose cheque/postal order made payable to Kaniade Ltd. for £..... or debit my Access, Barclaycard, Diners Club, American Express or cash in registered envelope.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

Orders subject to acceptance. Telephone orders: Credit card holders may ring 07-27-36264 between 9.00-12.30 and 1.30-5.00 p.m.

Complete orders will be sent together with presentation box within 21-28 days of receipt of full payment. Company Reg. No. 1507054

## Prosecutor investigates Carter aide

From Our Own Correspondent  
Washington, Nov 29

Mr Hamilton Jordan, President Carter's controversial chief of staff, is being investigated by a Special Prosecutor for allegedly using cocaine at a New York discotheque.

Announcing this in Washington today, Mr Benjamin Civiletti, the Attorney General, said that he could not conclude at this stage that the allegations were "so unsubstantiated that no further investigation is warranted." He based his conclusion on a preliminary inquiry by law enforcement agencies.

"Information from a number of pertinent witnesses has not been obtained, and the investigation is in its preliminary stages. Final resolution will require that information, an assessment of the credibility of several witnesses, under oath, and the evaluation of evidence," Mr Civiletti added.

The Special Prosecutor, who was chosen by a special Federal Court, consisting of three judges, is to be Mr Arthur Christy of New York, a former United States Attorney and now in private practice.

## IRA suspect refuses to give name

From Michael Leapman  
New York, Nov 29

A man whom immigration officials say is an IRA bomb expert, refused to identify himself at a deportation hearing here today.

Asked by the judge to give his name, he replied: "I resist naming myself to answer that question on the ground that it might incriminate me."

The Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution allows witnesses not to answer questions for the reason. At an earlier hearing three weeks ago the man had identified himself as Mr O'Rourke and since then he has been in jail in New York.

The Immigration Service is trying to deport him on the ground that he entered the country illegally. After the judge ruled today that the original ground for deportation was inadmissible the Government lawyer introduced a second charge and the hearing was adjourned for a week.

The first charge was that the defendant would not say where or when he had entered the country. The judge ruled that this was not a proper ground for deportation. He said the defendant was changed to one of entering the country without presenting himself to an immigration officer.

Nearly 200 spectators, most

from the Irish community here, filled all the seats in the modern, high-ceilinged courtroom where the hearing was held. They had to pass through two separate metal detectors and during the hearing five agents from the Secret Service kept an eye on them.

The defendant is a short, slim man with a shock of black hair shading his right eye, a mustache and the hint of a moustache. He wore a brown jacket and sweater, blue checked shirt.

This morning's hearing, lasting nearly two hours, was conducted with a stock of black trousers and an open-necked shirt. The defendant was asked whether the new charge was admissible. Mr Lyle Karn, the district director of the Immigration Service, was reluctant to give many details of this case before the hearing proper but did offer some details of how and when the man was arrested.

He said that Mr Stephen Britt, an immigration official, was called to the office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Philadelphia and told that the man was Mr O'Rourke. Mr Britt asked him how he entered the United States but he refused to answer.

An FBI agent then told Mr Britt that Mr O'Rourke was an IRA terrorist who had escaped from a jail in Ireland.

Mr Karn said he himself had no evidence that the defendant was an alien, except that "he spoke with a brogue." Later, however, the prosecuting lawyer, Mr Donald Ferless, said that he had a birth certificate showing that the defendant had been born abroad.

Mr Ferless was not allowed to call as witnesses two Irish policemen who had flown here to give evidence of the man's identity. The judge ruled that such evidence could not be admitted until he ruled next week on whether the new ground for deportation was valid.

In 1976, Mr O'Rourke, who is 27, blasted his way out of a Dublin court where he had been giving evidence. He was at that time serving a six-year sentence for possessing explosives.

Six days after this escape, Mr Christopher Rwart-Biggs, the Irish Ambassador to Ireland, was killed by a terrorist bomb. Mr O'Rourke has been sought for questioning in the case.

Next week the judge will decide whether the new charge is a proper one. If he decides that the hearing can go ahead, the Immigration authorities will seek to prove that the defendant is Mr O'Rourke and that he did enter the country illegally. If they succeed, he will be deported, though he could appeal.

## Mayor of Nablus ends 14-day hunger strike

From Moshe Brilliant  
Tel Aviv, Nov 29

Mr Bassam Shaka, the Arab Mayor of Nablus, on the West Bank, ended a 14-day hunger strike against his detention and planned expulsion early today.

Mr Shaka said he had been in the city since the end of an exhausting nine-hour hearing of his appeal by a military advisory committee meeting in Ramle prison.

The lawyer, an Israeli Jew, said she persuaded her client to break his fast after she was told he would be forced because the sugar rate in his blood had fallen dangerously low. She also conveyed a message from his fellow mayors urging him to end.

A blackout was imposed on details of the hearing, which began yesterday at 4.30 pm and ended at 1.30 am today. Mrs Langer said she deeply re-

gretted she could not reveal what went on in court but "it was very interesting."

Mr Shaka reportedly made a statement to the panel of three judges on his views concerning Palestinian Arab terror. The Israelis had claimed he supported terror and had threatened an Israeli general if would continue until the Palestinians received satisfaction.

An authorized military source said the panel will probably send its recommendations on Monday to the military governor of Judea and Samaria who will then pass them to the Defence Minister.

The minister may postpone his decision until after he confers with the ministerial security committee, which decided on the expulsion in the first place.

If the expulsion decision is upheld, Mr Shaka will appeal to the Israeli Supreme Court.

## South African troops kill 68 in Angola

From Our Own Correspondent  
Johannesburg, Nov 29

South Africa has made a "hot pursuit" raid into Angola, it was announced in Windhoek today, during the operation, which was aimed at guerrilla bases in Angolan territory, 68 insurgents, belonging to the South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO), were killed, Brigadier Pinter Bosman, the second-in-command of the South-West Africa Command said.

According to Brigadier Bosman, the raid followed a battle with SWAPO guerrillas inside the operational area in the north of South-West Africa (Namibia) earlier this week in which seven guerrillas were killed.

A total of 517 insurgents have been killed since April, of whom 147 were killed this month. South African security forces deaths during September totalled three.



## WE, THE LIMBLESS, LOOK TO YOU FOR HELP

We come from both world wars. We come from Kenya, Malaya, Aden, Cyprus... and from Ulster. From keeping the peace no less than from war we are limbless look to you for help.

And you can help, by helping our Association, BLESMA (the British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association) looks after the limbless from all the Services.

It helps, with advice and encouragement, to overcome the shock of losing limbs, or legs, or an eye. It sees that red-tape does not stand in the way of the right entitlement to pension. And, for severely handicapped and the elderly, it provides Residential Homes where they can live in peace and dignity.

Help BLESMA, please. We need money desperately. And, we promise you, not a penny of it will be wasted.

Donations and information: Major The Earl of Ancaster, CVO, TD, Midland Bank, 100 Old Broad Street, London EC2A 9DX.

British Limbless Ex-Service Men's Association  
WRITE TO THOSE YOU CARE FOR



## VERSEAS

## 'akistan journalist receives year's hard labour for an article

Hasan Akhtar, 29, was charged with sedition, a charge which carries a maximum sentence of 14 years in prison. He was also charged with publishing a defamatory article in the *Review* of October 1978.

Mr Akhtar, who is a journalist, was charged with sedition, a charge which carries a maximum sentence of 14 years in prison. He was also charged with publishing a defamatory article in the *Review* of October 1978.

Mr Akhtar, who is a journalist, was charged with sedition, a charge which carries a maximum sentence of 14 years in prison. He was also charged with publishing a defamatory article in the *Review* of October 1978.

## Afghan army under attack as rebels renew fighting

Jamshid, Nov. 29.—Muslims have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

In Kunar province, further north, the Afghan army had been beaten back by the rebels, a spokesman said.

Government armoured columns and infantry had moved out of Chagaxai, a besieged garrison at the southern end of the province, at the weekend, he added, but the sortie was checked after heavy fighting and the Government forces returned to their redoubts.

Rebels, who are fighting against the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, have launched a counter-offensive in the Pakhtia province of Afghanistan in an attempt to recapture the strongholds from which they were expelled last month by the Soviet-backed Afghan forces, a spokesman said today.

## Growing number of parents are putting restrictions on their children's viewing

## Anti-social TV worries Australians

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Nov. 29

More Australians are becoming concerned with what they consider to be the anti-social effects of watching television, according to a survey by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

An increasing number of parents are taking measures to protect their children from too much television, imposing restrictions on viewing time and forbidding them from watching programmes unsuitable for their age.

These trends are shown in a wide-ranging series of surveys during a 10-year period, collected by the tribunal in a booklet. It shows that in Melbourne alone the number of households which restrict their children's viewing has doubled in seven years.

A survey conducted in 1968 found only 36 per cent of Melbourne parents enforced rules on the hours television could be switched on. By 1975 the figure had jumped to 70 per cent.

The report says: "Major concern was with items containing sex, violence, innuendo and crime. Parents also attempted to protect their children from frightening or anxiety-inducing drama." But most children continued to watch prohibited programmes, it said.

A survey carried out in 1968 in Sydney and Melbourne and in 1973 in Adelaide shows that while television is a cause of anti-social behaviour increased from 24 per cent to 30 per cent.

In the same five-year period those who felt television was of value to children "in giving experience of the right sort of behaviour" fell from 35 per cent to 28 per cent.

The section on "contentious advertising" discloses that more Melbourne than Sydney people consider large advertisements in poor taste, and 21 per cent of Melbourne people and only 10 per cent of Sydney viewers find advertisements for men's underwear offensive.

In both states many people found advertisements for women's underwear offensive. Overall, the main categories of objection were sex, 30 per cent; advertising, 29 per cent; and violence, 28 per cent.

Mr Mounsey thought he had been dishonourably discharged until United States Customs agents at Kennedy airport, New York, arrested him on August 25. He and his British companion, Jacqueline Prescott, aged 28, had planned a holiday in New York City.

Navy officials agree that Mr Mounsey would have been dishonourably discharged last year if a receipt from a certified letter announcing the Navy's intention had been returned to the Pentagon from England. The discharge would have taken effect on return of the receipt. Since it was not returned, he remained technically in the Navy.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

## Growing number of parents are putting restrictions on their children's viewing

## Anti-social TV worries Australians

From Douglas Aiton, Melbourne, Nov. 29

More Australians are becoming concerned with what they consider to be the anti-social effects of watching television, according to a survey by the Australian Broadcasting Tribunal.

An increasing number of parents are taking measures to protect their children from too much television, imposing restrictions on viewing time and forbidding them from watching programmes unsuitable for their age.

These trends are shown in a wide-ranging series of surveys during a 10-year period, collected by the tribunal in a booklet. It shows that in Melbourne alone the number of households which restrict their children's viewing has doubled in seven years.

A survey conducted in 1968 found only 36 per cent of Melbourne parents enforced rules on the hours television could be switched on. By 1975 the figure had jumped to 70 per cent.

The report says: "Major concern was with items containing sex, violence, innuendo and crime. Parents also attempted to protect their children from frightening or anxiety-inducing drama." But most children continued to watch prohibited programmes, it said.

A survey carried out in 1968 in Sydney and Melbourne and in 1973 in Adelaide shows that while television is a cause of anti-social behaviour increased from 24 per cent to 30 per cent.

In the same five-year period those who felt television was of value to children "in giving experience of the right sort of behaviour" fell from 35 per cent to 28 per cent.

The section on "contentious advertising" discloses that more Melbourne than Sydney people consider large advertisements in poor taste, and 21 per cent of Melbourne people and only 10 per cent of Sydney viewers find advertisements for men's underwear offensive.

In both states many people found advertisements for women's underwear offensive. Overall, the main categories of objection were sex, 30 per cent; advertising, 29 per cent; and violence, 28 per cent.

Mr Mounsey thought he had been dishonourably discharged until United States Customs agents at Kennedy airport, New York, arrested him on August 25. He and his British companion, Jacqueline Prescott, aged 28, had planned a holiday in New York City.

Navy officials agree that Mr Mounsey would have been dishonourably discharged last year if a receipt from a certified letter announcing the Navy's intention had been returned to the Pentagon from England. The discharge would have taken effect on return of the receipt. Since it was not returned, he remained technically in the Navy.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

He is a dual national, born in St Louis, Missouri, to British parents. His case has been treated with a blindfold, he claimed.

Mr Mounsey, who was sent to England when he was 14, said he enlisted in the United States Navy in London because "a lot of people were running away from America and I felt I should stand up for the people of the home of my birth".

## Bangladesh steps up border feud

From Our Correspondent, Calcutta, Nov. 29

A dispute over 44 acres of land on the border of India and Bangladesh is developing into a serious political issue. It has already caused border forces of the two countries to exchange fire almost daily for nearly a month.

Firing has continued despite a recent agreement for a joint inspection to settle the dispute. In fact, Bangladesh paramilitary forces stepped it up with light machine guns when a joint inspecting team visited the area on the Indian state of Tripura yesterday. There were no casualties.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

The intention seems to be to intimidate. The inspectors are trying to determine whether either side has been attempting to change the course of a small river near the border town of Belonia.

## Last Libyan Amin troops are freed by Tanzania

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi, Nov. 29

The last of the Libyan troops captured by Tanzanian forces while fighting with Idi Amin's army in Uganda earlier this year have been freed by Tanzania. The 47 Libyans were flown from Dar es Salaam last night in a special Algerian aircraft destined for Tripoli.

They had been held prisoner in Tanzania since April, when they were captured in the final stages of the Tanzanian attack which drove the Amin regime from Kampala.

President Nyerere of Tanzania earlier denied suggestions his country was demanding a cash ransom from Libya before returning the prisoners. Details of the repatriation arrangements have not been revealed, but Algeria has been negotiating between the two governments to secure the men's release.

An estimated 2,000 Libyans were airlifted to Uganda in March and April to support the Amin forces. They suffered heavy casualties in the fighting, and 56 were taken prisoner while the remainder were flown home to Libya.

The return of the last Libyan prisoners—the others were freed in June—coincides with moves to improve relations between Libya and the civilian government in Uganda.

A delegation headed by Mr Paul Mwanuzi, the Ugandan Interior Minister, flew to Libya this week with a message for Colonel Gaddafi, aimed at normalizing relations. Libya has already reopened its embassy in Kampala.

Uganda has no real hope that Libya will force Idi Amin, who is now living in Libya, to return to face trial in Uganda, but the Ugandans are pressing for the return of the Boeing 707 airliner in which the former president fled to Libya last April.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.

A number of Ugandans who had been studying in Libya were recently allowed to return.











From cars to health: it is time the public found out what really goes on

# Why are we so secret about our secrets?

Official secrecy has much more to do with protecting the government from embarrassment than with the nation's security

The good news is that the Government has stood down the Protection of Official Information Bill, which had earned almost universal condemnation. But the worry now is what will replace it.

What is not sufficiently recognized is the huge area of public life which is currently concealed from the British public by the bureaucratic classification of relevant documents as "confidential" or "secret" which in no way can be justified as legitimate.

It is, of course, legitimate to protect documents which are concerned with national security, commercially sensitive data, individual privacy or the arrest and detention of persons suspected of crime.

But outside these areas what could, and should, be brought into the open so that the public begins to find out what is really going on?

One example of great interest to consumers, concerns government product testing. This is done on a large scale, and government departments have comparative performance data on a wide range of consumer goods: yet most is not

published, even though the public is paying for it. Take one specific illustration: both Britain and the United States ban some food additives where safety tests are adverse. But whereas in the United States the test results are open to public inspection, in Britain the Ministry of Agriculture claims up even on data which has already been published by United Nations and other public sources.

Similarly, the removal of Ulants after falling inspections, from approved lists of exporters to the United States is made known in the United States, but not in the United Kingdom.

Again, in Britain harbour masters and ships health officers keep their reports confidential so that the British public does not know which passenger liners have high rates of food poisoning or gastroenteritis. But in America the disturbing deficiencies in hygiene standards of some British cruise liners are made known to American consumers and travel agents by health officers.

Enough crocodile tears have been shed during the past year to burst the banks of the Thames as well as the Limpopo. This increase in crocodile misery may indicate that we are becoming more hypocritically malicious. It certainly indicates that the cliché has become indispensable to the language as white elephants and Cheshire cats.

Our wits from Spenser and Shakespeare to Lewis Carroll have found the image for a false sympathizer, gloating while its tears splash, irresistible. As usual, Bacon carved the cliché in a scintillating simile: "It is the wisdom of crocodiles, that shed tears when they would devour."

A puzzling question, though one not beyond all conjecture, is whether their eyes have large, watery membranes, the crocodile does not blub. Herodotus, who visited Egypt at least once in the fifth century BC, reported delightfully about the

crocodile: "It has eyes like a pig's, great teeth, and tucks in its tail. It is the only animal that has no tongue. Nor does it move its lower jaw." And so on.

So curious an investigative reporter would surely not have left out the crocodile tears, if the fable had been current at the time.

The geographer Strabo visited the Nile four centuries after Herodotus. He found a tame crocodile called Suchos like a creature escaped from Haggard's imagination. It had jewels in its ears, golden bangles on its feet, and a diet of sacrificial roast meat and cakes; but no tears.

As late as AD 355 the priest at Crocodopolis were feeding their sacred crocodiles, but the pampered brutes still did not weep, even though monothism in the shape of Christianity and then Islam was about to end their sort life.

There is then a gap of nearly a thousand years. Erasmus left the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last.

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Bartholomew's story was repeated in Mandeville's *Travels*, written at Liège in 1357 by an unknown author who had probably never left Europe. This was a best-seller with the non-travelling public, who broadened their minds by staying at home and reading the equivalent of the colour magazines of the day on the subject of exotic marvels.

Crocodile tears were known to Bartholomaeus Anglicus, a Franciscan who taught in Paris around 1225. In his encyclopaedia he wrote: "If the crocodile findeth a man by the

brim of the water, or by the cliff, he slays him if he may, and then he weepeth upon him and swalloweth him at last."

Many public bodies in Britain which report on matters closely affecting the health of the population either wholly or in part conceal relevant information. The Alkali Inspectorate withheld findings regarding fluoride poisoning. The Health and Safety Executive report on the safety of Canvey Island suppressed information on liquefied natural gas which local residents needed to assess whether they risked a holocaust like the Bantry Bay tanker explosion.

After major explosions caused by gas leaks, the Gas Board refuses to make available the findings which alone would prove liability or negligence, so adequate compensation is very rarely paid.

The full facts about the damage done to children's health by lead pollution near motorway intersections are not made public in Britain. British Leyland's and the Department of Transport's knowledge that design errors in the Austin Allegro had caused several fatal accidents, leading to a recall campaign which was kept secret (while further accidents occurred), only came to light when the BBC made a

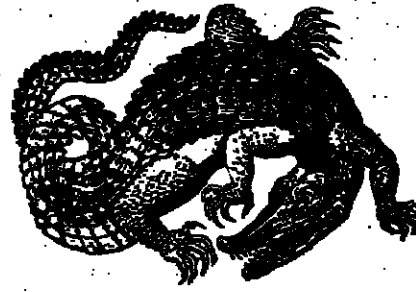
documentary based on United States Freedom of Information data. Public entitlement to know is denied even of the rules which regulate how the authorities should normally conduct themselves. Thus, the guidelines for the Government, issued Questions of Procedure for Ministers—27 pages and 132 paragraphs long—is kept secret. Similarly, the Social Security "A" Code, 1,000 loose-leaf pages long, used by DSS officials to administer supplementary benefit, is kept under wraps, instead of showing claimants exactly where they stand and avoiding unnecessary short-term hardship in some cases.

Official secrecy has much more to do with protecting the government of the day from embarrassment than with the nation's security. Such secrecy has grown, is still growing, and must be greatly cut back.

Michael Meacher  
The author is Labour MP for Oldham, West. His private members' Bill, Freedom of Information, has its second reading today.

Philip Howard continues the series of new words and new meanings

## Crocodiles never did shed tears



## Who is backing the assisted places scheme?

few, if any, of the Government's education proposals have provoked such widespread opposition as its proposal to subsidize independent school fees for less well-off pupils.

All the teachers' unions and head teachers' associations are passionately against the scheme; the majority of chief education officers are opposed; local authorities—including many which are Tory controlled—deplore it; a number of top independent schools believe it will do them more harm than good; several "conservative" MPs, including one front-bencher, are thoroughly embarrassed by it; and even Mr Mark Carlisle, the Education Secretary, appears to have his doubts.

Most of the 119 former direct grant schools, which have been independent since 1976, rather than being forced to be comprehensive, are not surprisingly in favour of the scheme.

It was the Direct Grant Joint Committee which first put forward the idea of a government sponsored assisted places scheme in 1973. That proposal was rejected by Mrs Thatcher, the Education Minister of the day. The Prime Minister is now the strongest supporter of the new assisted places scheme.

Under the new scheme the Government intends to help pay the independent school fees of 80,000 to 100,000 bright children from "poor" families—how poor, and indeed how bright they have to be to be eligible, we have yet to learn. The scheme is expected to cost about £6m in the first year (which the Government hopes will be 1981) rising to £55m at current prices, when it is fully operational.

It was not the best moment to propose such a scheme, and the Government's promise that

the new funds for the private sector will not be taken out of the state education budget has been greeted with scepticism. Local authorities still smarting from the latest round of cuts proposed for state schools, fear worse to come.

How they would like an extra £55m. It would, for example, pay for an extra maths and an extra science teacher, at an above average salary in every state secondary school in England and Wales. Or it would pay for 100,000 more nursery school places, or double the present provision of school books, or enable the universities to write off the government "subsidy" for overseas students and so prevent the free increases now proposed.

But money is not the only issue. Local authorities are appalled at the prospect of seeing their brightest and best creamed off, and by the Government's apparent lack of faith in the state system. The headmaster of a voluntary aided grammar school which is reluctantly considering going independent for fear of being forced to go comprehensive, asks: "Why can't the Government stimulate academic education within the remaining grammar schools? It's up to the state to support its own sector, not to subsidize the

independent sector. Why can't we compete against the independent schools?" There are 265 grammar schools left in England and Wales. They cater for about 5 per cent of secondary school pupils, slightly less than the proportion in independent schools. Those authorities which fought hard to keep their grammar schools will be relieved to hear that Mr Mark Carlisle is now thinking of avoiding setting up assisted places schools within grammar school catchment areas.

The scheme is still in the drafting stage. Provision is included in the Education Bill, now in its committee stage, for a scheme to be set up, but most of the details, decisions on eligibility, selection, schools to be involved, size of grant paid and so on, are to be left to the discretion of the Secretary of State.

The sum of £55m, which is not in the Bill but was mentioned by Mr Carlisle in connection with the Government's public expenditure plans, is based on the assumption that 12,000 to 15,000 pupils a year will be receiving average means-tested grants of £600 for the duration of their schooling, with allowances made for inflation.

Average tuition fees of the former direct-grant schools

which are now independent, are around £800 to £1,000. Mr Carlisle is unlikely to accept that figure, but it is higher than that. Parents are expected to be reimbursed on a percentage basis, that is, they will be assessed for a grant of, say, 60 per cent of the total fee, whatever the size of fee charged. Some pupils will have all their fees paid. Others will receive no subsidy.

The Secretary of State will have the power to veto any fee increase proposed by a school within the assisted places scheme. He will also have the right to see its annual audited accounts, to lay down guidelines for its method of selecting pupils, and to check its academic standards. Failure to maintain standards may mean removal from the scheme.

The number of assisted places offered by any school will depend on Mr Carlisle's estimation of need in the area. At some schools, all pupils may be eligible to apply for assistance, while at others there may be as few as 10 assisted places each year. Parents who wish to apply for an assisted place will have to apply on their own initiative, direct to the school in question. The entrance examination will be set by the school. This is bound to favour middle-class families.

The age of entry to the scheme will be flexible. The Government is acutely aware of the special need for, say, sixth form education in minority subjects in some areas, and is certain to want to make provision for that where state schools are unable to cope.

A letter is to be sent to every independent secondary school by the Department of Education and Science within the next two weeks outlining the scheme and asking schools whether they would be interested, in principle, in participating. Details of examination results and course provision are being requested. Copies of the letter are being sent to education authorities who will be asked if voluntary-aided schools might also be interested. Some two dozen voluntary-aided schools are already considering going independent and applying for the scheme.

The Government is not unaware of the opposition to its scheme. But it or at least Mrs Thatcher believes that it holds a trump card which will enable it to emerge victorious—the support of the very people for whom the scheme is principally designed, the parents. Every parent believes they might have a bright child.

Diana Geddes  
Education Correspondent

## "For £5, share the good life this Christmas with the old and lonely."

Richard Briers



To thousands of old people Christmas means the usual cheerless chilly room, with no-one to talk to and not enough to eat. In hunger-stricken places overseas one meagre meal a day is all some old people get—so disease threatens. No one makes your money do more than Help the Aged—thanks to volunteers, so send a goodwill gift now. And share your Christmas cheer.

£30 does a lot toward setting up another British Day Centre, bringing companionship and warmth to the lonely.

£5 provides 25 good nourishing meals for old people near starvation overseas.

£150 perpetuates a loved name on the dedication plaque of a Day Centre and helps many old people.

Please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: The Hon. Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Maybray-King, Help the Aged, Room 76, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ (no stamp needed).

Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

## WASHINGTON DIARY

everything works by computer and after initial teething problems trains now usually run on time. There was a time when Metro authorities were delayed by brake failures but the faulty components have gradually been replaced.

The complete automation of the system does occasionally cause embarrassment for Metro authorities. A few weeks ago, for example, a driver left his cab briefly to inspect an empty train on a siding without telling the computer. To his consternation, he turned round to see his train, full of passengers, disappearing into the distance with no one at the helm.

The train duly stopped at all the stations, but the doors did not open as they are operated manually by the driver. It was finally brought to a halt by an enterprising woman passenger who had the presence of mind to open the locked door to the driver's cab with a hair-pin and press the emergency halt button.

The only important gaffe by the organizers of Metro was the complete closure of the system after a blizzard which struck the Washington area last winter. No one had had the foresight to realize that before a heavy snowstorm trains should not be left in their sheds above ground but placed at strategic points underground where they are protected from the elements. This is why the New York subway system has never suffered a similar shutdown.

In the event it took two full days for the tracks between the

sheds and the tunnels to be cleared of snow. A chastened board of Metro officials has promised that it will listen more attentively to weather forecasts this winter.

One problem, which still has to be resolved, is a simplification of the complicated fare structure which depends on when and how far you are travelling and whether or not you intend to complete your journey by bus. Regular commuters mastered the intricacies of the different fares long ago, but occasional travellers and visitors to the city find the

tariff system almost impossible to unravel without some assistance. You can always tell when the tourist season has opened by the sudden appearance of small groups of bewildered faces at station entrances.

Their plight is aggravated by the shortage of staff to answer questions—even at the larger stations. Machines do all the work except fares and issue tickets, they let you into the station and they let you leave provided you have paid the correct fare. If not they tell you to go to yet another machine to pay a surcharge.

Conscious of this recurring problem, Metro officials tend to panic whenever they think that exceptionally large crowds of passengers may overburden the system. The last time this happened was last month when the Pope was due to hold an open-air Mass on the Mall, a huge grassy area between the Capitol and the Washington Monument.

As many as one million visitors were expected, and fearing complete chaos at the most popular stations, the Metro board decided to give all the machines a dr. yoff and let passengers simply throw a flar 50

Geoffrey Smith

## Why the Labour Party is close to a split

It is now a week since Mr Roy Jenkins delivered his Dimbleby Lecture. Do the reactions suggest that his call for a strengthening of the radical centre will remain in the memory simply as another interesting footnote of the British political condition, elegant but impotent? Or will it start something?

The key question about a new grouping of the centre-left is whether anything credible of that nature will ever be put on offer to the electorate.

This could come about through the advance of the Liberals, alone and unaided, to the point where they seemed to be serious contenders for power. They are now well placed for another of their periodic upsurges, and if by-elections occur in the right places they could fairly soon have more MPs than at any time in the postwar years.

But those who look for a strengthening of the radical centre are generally thinking of some kind of partnership between the Liberals and Labour's right wing. Perhaps a new political party might suddenly emerge; or, far more likely, a much looser relationship might develop. But there are two basic requirements for even this to happen: the Liberals would have to be willing and Labour would have to be willing.

For the moment the Liberals are playing hard to get. The difficulty for them is that in any breakaway from the established Labour Party there might be too few or too many social democrats. Too few would not be worth cooperating with. Any collaboration of this sort involves organizational compromises and a certain blurring of identity; and Liberals still remember somewhat acutely what they regard as the wasted effort of cooperating with Mr Dick Tavener.

But if too many social democrats broke away then the Liberals might feel that they were swamped. Would 50 social democrats bother much about a party with only 13 MPs?

So the Liberals are concentrating on building up their own strength. It is even said that there could be an electoral pact only with those who would agree to take the Liberal whip. Parliament would mean nothing to them. Liberals would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they were seeking.

But the decisive factor will be whether any apparent triumph for the left is accompanied by a big bang, perhaps this might come if the left were to win a general election outside the Labour Party. If money were seen to be freely available that would lay at rest another anxiety for potential schismatics. One may guess that the Lib-Lab pact would not prove too much of a problem, but it is curious that in the course of the Lib-Lab pact the Liberals did not press at all for the public financing of political parties—the most effective single step they could have taken to facilitate the realignment they























**BELL'S**  
SCOTCH WHISKY  
**BELL'S**

**5 Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days**

Ex dividend, \* Ex all, \* Forecast dividend, \* Correc  
price, \* Interim payment passed, \* Price at suspension  
dividend and yield exclude a special payment, \* Bid  
company, \* Pre-merger figures, \* Forecast earnings, \*  
capital distribution, \* Ex rights, \* Ex scrip or share split  
... from, \* Prices estimated on last dealing.



# THE TIMES

## BUSINESS NEWS

### Carter rescue plan for Chrysler is rejected

By Frank Vogel  
United States Economics Correspondent

Washington, Nov 29  
The Chrysler Corporation's survival prospects became bleaker today. The banking committee of the Senate bluntly rejected the Carter Administration's Chrysler rescue plan and proposed a much tougher plan, one that may prove to be unworkable.

The committee voted 10 to five to kill the plan that envisaged granting \$1,500m (about £750m) of Federal loan guarantees to Chrysler as long as the company obtained \$1,500m of additional loans from the private sector.

Today the committee insisted that Chrysler employees accept a temporary wage freeze, that Chrysler secure \$2,800m (£1,285m) of private loans and that Federal government loan guarantees be limited to \$1,250m.

It is questionable whether Chrysler can obtain more than \$1,500m from its bankers and even more unlikely that it will succeed in negotiating new wage contracts.

Difficult compromises also will have to be struck on Capitol Hill as the House banking committee has already voted in favour of the Administration plan.

As Congress nears the point where key decisions have to be taken, it appears that broad philosophical questions are swiftly fading into the background.

It seems as if most members of Congress consider Chrysler simply too important and too large (it is the nation's tenth biggest manufacturer) to allow it to sink solely because free enterprise doctrine argues against government assistance to weak companies.

Much more important and more controversial is the question of whether Chrysler can ever become profitable. One senator said that he believed "giving Chrysler cash is simply pouring money down the drain".

In its presentations to Congress the company has asserted that it can return to profitability within three years and reach a point where it can repay all loans. Chrysler has, in fact, been suggesting that the cash flow problem that it has

is something its planning will overcome by 1982.

Chrysler lost \$721.5m in the first nine months of this year and it expects to lose \$1,073m for all of 1979 and \$482m in 1980.

For the next five years Chrysler plans investments of \$13,500m to produce a brand new model range. The company's cash needs over the next three years—needs it says that can only be met, at least in part, by the government—amount to a minimum of \$2,100m.

All manner of profit projections for Chrysler are being heard on Capitol Hill and quite a number of people believe it is too optimistic to suggest Chrysler will be profitable within three years, especially as the recession bites and leads to reduced United States car sales in the next two years.

Data resources, for example, now sees new car sales of 9.8 million for 1980 and 10 million for 1981, compared to some past years of well over 11 million units.

For Congressmen the other key question revolves on the costs of allowing Chrysler to go bankrupt. These fall into four prime categories: the effect on competition in the American car market, the budget and national economic effect, and the balance of payments implications.

United States Treasury experts believe that foreign car-makers might be able to obtain 250,000 additional car sales here in the next two years if Chrysler closes and that this would amount to a balance of payments deterioration of about \$1,000m.

Chrysler's unit sales are less than one half those of Ford and about one fifth of General Motors and there is concern among some Congressmen that General Motors and Ford already have too much market power and that the demise of Chrysler would increase monopolistic dangers.

Tremendous lobbying is taking place on Capitol Hill, by Michigan state and Detroit city officials, who fear that if Chrysler closes it would mean an increase in Detroit unemployment of at least 80,000 or 4 per cent of the total work force.

### Iran moves to free assets held in London with legal action against US banks

By Ronald Pollen  
Banking Correspondent

The Iranian central bank was last night understood to have started legal action against several of the London branches of big United States banks.

Writs have been served to unblock assets held in London which were frozen as a result of President Carter's move a fortnight ago to step up the pressure on Iran to release the Tehran hostages and to prevent Iran withdrawing funds from American banks.

International bankers have come to question increasingly the legality of the United States decision to extend the freeze

on Iranian assets to the overseas branches of its banks.

Banking authorities in most European financial centres have made it clear that they regard the question as one for the courts to decide and it now appears as though Bank of Montreal, the central bank, has set the ball rolling for a series of complicated legal actions.

Much of Iran's troubles with international bankers have stemmed from the blocking of a half-yearly interest payment on a \$500m (about £250m) loan organized by Chase Manhattan Bank.

Bank of Montreal has already argued that the payment was made in time and it was due to the Carter freeze that the

money was not transferred to the bank.

Meanwhile, there have been reports from the United States that European and Japanese banks have been told that unless they toe the strong United States line over Iran, they cannot expect to be included in any share-out of frozen Iranian deposits.

Chase Manhattan has also asked for a meeting with the other banks involved in the \$500m loan to the Iran government for a meeting to discuss what action they should take next.

Following Morgan Guaranty's move on Tuesday to seize Iran's 25 per cent holding in Fried-

Krupp and its interests in Deutsche Babcock, the West German government has made clear it regards it as a civil matter and has no plans to intervene.

The United States Treasury also announced yesterday that it had made a number of technical modifications to the regulations governing the freeze on Iranian assets.

Licences will now be made available to allow payments from blocked funds to be made to American exporters up to \$500,000 who held unconfirmed letters of credit issued before the freeze and who had shipped goods to Iran before the freeze.

### Spending cuts forced on British shipbuilders

By Peter Hill

British Shipbuilders is in danger of exceeding Government-set financial limits, and the loss-making, state corporation has been forced to embark on a tough economy drive.

Forecast of expenditure in the present financial year have revealed that the corporation will overspend unless it takes action to get its cash requirements under control.

In its first financial year (1977-78) BS lost £108m. Last year the loss was £49.5m—£4.5m more than the limit set by the Government. The loss limit has been set at £100m for the financial year to March 31 next after taking into account subsidies from the £65m intervention fund, which is designed to bridge the gap between United Kingdom shipbuilding costs and the low prices prevalent in the world market.

On average the cost of building a ship in Britain is about 30 per cent more than the price secured by BS in the market. The subsidy is limited to 25 per cent of contract price, and the difference has to be made up by greater efficiency.

The Government has set a loss limit for 1980-81 of £50m before intervention fund subsidies. Also it has allocated a reduced sum of £55m for subsidies, and the corporation fears that the European Commission may seek to impose further restrictions beyond the end of next year.

Mr Philip Hares, managing director of finance at BS, said yesterday: "If we are to use our maximum £55m shipbuilding subsidy next year we shall be allowed to make a trading loss of only £25m, which is considerably less than the losses made in earlier years. This will be very difficult to achieve."

Mr Hares gave a warning that if the corporation failed to live within the limits and to secure fresh orders further cuts in the industry's capacity would be necessary, with a loss of jobs.

Already BS has switched about 7,000 workers from merchant shipbuilding to naval yards and offshore construction and has set a target of 45 average ship orders over the next two years.

Union leaders last month submitted a claim to raise minimum earnings from £70 to £110 a week, coupled with shorter working hours and longer holidays. However, they are fully aware that the tight cash restraints will hamper the corporation in the talks which will be continued next month.

### Mr Miller defends US freeze

By David Blake

Mr William Miller, United States Treasury Secretary, yesterday defended the American government's decision to freeze Iranian assets and said the Arab nations he had been visiting were still convinced that the dollar remained a good asset.

Speaking at a press conference in London, on his way back to Washington after a trip to Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Kuwait he also came close to endorsing Saudi criticism of oil companies for making excessive profits.

Mr Miller conceded that leaders of the three countries, who are the major earners of the surplus, had expressed some concern over the American decision to seize Iranian assets held in United States banks. But he said that after discussions, the Arab nations had understood that the deficit on oil imports reflected the unique circumstances.

Iran had made it clear that a major factor in its decision to withdraw funds was a desire to destabilize the dollar which would have had damaging consequences for the world financial system. He stressed repeatedly the need to ensure the "accountability" of Iran's leaders for the impact of their actions.

He said that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, was one of those who warned before the official announcement that the freeze of Iranian assets was to take place. The United Kingdom was adopting a proper attitude to the American action, he said, adding



Mr William Miller, United States Treasury Secretary, at yesterday's press conference.

that Sir Geoffrey understood the need to act. The United States did not foresee any conflict with its partners in Europe, and any problems over who had jurisdiction over American bank branches abroad would be resolved under international law.

Mr Miller added that Arab leaders had told him that in some ways the dollar was now a more desirable asset than it had been. He did not specify the factors making it more attractive.

The Treasury Secretary compared the seizure of assets with that taken in 1940 by the United States in blocking the bank accounts of Denmark and Norway after the German invasion. He also drew parallels with British action in blocking

Rhodesian funds, and with actions in 1956, which he did not cite in detail, but which presumably referred to the Suez crisis. "There should be international support for this kind of action which discourages, and makes unprofitable, acts of terrorism," he said.

Turning to broader questions of relations with oil-producing countries, Mr Miller said he had a fuller understanding of Saudi complaints that their moderation in setting prices had led to huge profits for the oil companies rather than lower prices for the consumer. Saudi Arabia has been charging only \$18 a barrel for its oil—far below the market price. In addition it has been producing more oil this year to make up for the shortage caused by the disruption in Iran.

Mr Miller said the Saudis believed that the oil companies had been selling the cheaper crude in world markets and pocketing the profits for themselves. They felt that this amounted to large windfall profits for the oil companies and they wanted action, perhaps in the form of some sort of windfall profits tax.

He repeated previous assurances from oil-producing countries on their willingness to maintain production at its current high level for part of next year. But he added that he was saying nothing new and gave a warning that Opec countries would not be prepared to go on indefinitely producing faster than was in their interest just because the West failed to economize.

### Delay on Esso project would cost £1m week

By John Huxley

Each week of delay in completing Esso Chemical's ethylene cracker at Mossburn, Fifeshire, will add about £1m to the eventual cost, it was disclosed yesterday. Already planning delays have added £25m to the cost, which is now at £300m.

An appeal against planning approval for the scheme has still to be disposed of, but Esso Chemical has gone ahead and awarded a contract for the design of the 500,000 tonnes-a-year plant to Lummus, the American engineering company.

Lummus, chosen from a shortlist of four American and one West German companies, is now almost certain to act as manager for the construction of the plant. British groups, including possible contenders like CJB and Matthews Hall, would come into the reckoning only if Esso had a change of mind.

Mr Jay Dalgetty, the Esso director in charge of the project, said the present phase of design is likely to cost between £2m and £3m—expected to be completed during next year. Construction should start in 1981 and completion is expected in 1984.

The cracker is regarded by the company as a platform for further expansion in Europe. Lummus has extensive experience of ethylene technology, something which Esso, a petroleum company, could match, so its appointment came as no surprise. However, no-one at Esso is underestimating the

potential difficulties involved in getting the plant built on time.

Britain has a history of poor labour productivity on large chemical and mechanical engineering sites, and these have produced long and costly delays. Recently a joint ICI-BP Chemicals olefins plant came on stream on Teesside, two years behind schedule and at more than £200m, twice the original cost estimate.

Lummus has had recent experience of the problems of organizing labour on large sites, having recently completed—behind schedule—a chemicals plant for Monsanto at Seal Sands, also on Teesside.

Esso believes that it has put together a management team which "won't become trapped in the jungle". It hopes, too, that before construction begins a national agreement covering wages and conditions for workers on all large sites will bring some order to the plant-building industry.

The industry's American counter-part working in America could, it is widely thought, build an ethylene plant in four-fifths of the time.

The Mossburn plant, which is likely to form only one part of a major petrochemical complex, has received final approval from the Esso shareholders. Site advantages, in terms of availability of feedstock and accessibility to markets, and existing investment makes approval almost certain.

### BNOC may sell to private outlets

By Nicholas Hirst

Talks which could lead to the state-owned British National Oil Corporation selling and oil products to independent United Kingdom retailers are under way with the Department of Energy.

The outcome will depend on how BNOC is to be reorganised. After the Conservatives came to power the Secretary of State for Energy, Mr David Howell, said the public were to be allowed to invest in the exploration side of BNOC, but that the trading arm, which has rights to more than 50 per cent of all the oil produced in the North Sea, would remain wholly under state control. A state-

ment how the split is to be made is expected in the new year, but the fact that the talks are taking place is likely to cause a storm within the oil industry.

There are two plans. The first allows the exploration arm to remain a subsidiary of the trading company. If this happened, it is thought the exploration subsidiary would have to supply all of its oil for sale to the trading arm, as is done today. But if the exploration group was floated off as a completely separate entity, it is thought it could then become a fully integrated oil company with downstream activities. It would act like any other North Sea group and would need only Sea group and would need to sell only a statutory 51 per cent "participation" element of its production to the state-owned trading group, and it could refine and sell to petrol retailers.

There are considerable attractions to a Conservative government in such a scheme. British independents, who have to buy

most of their supplies on the expensive "spot" markets, are particularly hurt by shortages. A guaranteed contract supply from BNOC would be a financial lifeline.

The BNOC management is set against having the company split up, but may still wish to move downstream. BNOC already sells fuel oil to the electricity generating boards in a deal by which it provides an equal amount of crude to refiners. This arrangement skates very close to constraints put on the present organization by law—it needs the specific permission of the Secretary of State before carrying on downstream activities.

Nevertheless, BNOC has considered extending these deals and the obvious recipients would be the independents, who have to buy

companies sell the oil to domestic users at current Rotterdam prices, which means they could lose about \$3 or \$4 a barrel.

Government officials said the ministry had warned several domestic companies not to contract to buy spot oil at prices above the official Japanese guideline.

The government said last week the Japanese companies should buy at prices slightly below the top spot market price, but did not give an exact guideline. Officials said the ministry had not yet taken disciplinary action.

They confirmed that some "high price" import arrangements had been made by traders, but declined to disclose whether it involved Iranian crude, made surplus by the cutting off of exports from Iran to the United States. They did not say how much oil had been purchased at the high prices. —Reuters.

### Japanese to penalize oil speculators

By Nicholas Hirst

Tokyo, Nov 29.—The Japanese trade ministry said yesterday it was planning to penalize domestic oil firms which buy oil on the spot market at prices above the Rotterdam market level by making them sell it at a loss.

Several Japanese companies have recently bought spot oil at prices above the Rotterdam level of about \$39 a barrel, the ministry said, without naming the companies involved.

The ministry will make these

companies sell the oil to domestic users at current Rotterdam prices, which means they could lose about \$3 or \$4 a barrel.

Government officials said the ministry had warned several domestic companies not to contract to buy spot oil at prices above the official Japanese guideline.

The government said last week the Japanese companies should buy at prices slightly below the top spot market price, but did not give an exact guideline. Officials said the ministry had not yet taken disciplinary action.

They confirmed that some "high price" import arrangements had been made by traders, but declined to disclose whether it involved Iranian crude, made surplus by the cutting off of exports from Iran to the United States. They did not say how much oil had been purchased at the high prices. —Reuters.

They confirmed that some "high price" import arrangements had been made by traders, but declined to disclose whether it involved Iranian crude, made surplus by the cutting off of exports from Iran to the United States. They did not say how much oil had been purchased at the high prices. —Reuters.

The government said last week the Japanese companies should buy at prices slightly below the top spot market price, but did not give an exact guideline. Officials said the ministry had not yet taken disciplinary action.

They confirmed that some "high price" import arrangements had been made by traders, but declined to disclose whether it involved Iranian crude, made surplus by the cutting off of exports from Iran to the United States. They did not say how much oil had been purchased at the high prices. —Reuters.

The Inland Revenue has powers enough to do without that. It could take for its theme another carving on stone: "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: look on my works, ye mighty, and despair..."

Adrienne Gleeson

### Thousands of jobs may go as BSC loss tops £145m

Continued from page 1

The board is still striving to break even at an early date. The Government will not extend the corporation's cash limits nor will it be prepared, as it has already stated, to fund accumulated revenue losses beyond the end of next March.

Remedial action is vital. The corporation's strategy is aimed at securing a return to profitability: bringing capacity in line with lower demand; and improving productivity and reducing cost increases.

Some 15,000 jobs are to be phased in under present closure plans and more are

bound to follow. It now seems that major reorganization of the corporation will be set in train.

Part of this will certainly include the talks taking place with GKN. In a joint statement yesterday's report in *The Times*, that they were discussing plans for joint operations in areas where their interests overlapped.

The Department of Industry and the Treasury are supporting continued joint studies although government consent would be necessary if an eventual agreement is reached.

News analysis, page 22

### Tap stock sells well

The gilt edged market was speculating last night that supplies of the Government's latest short/medium stock, Exchequer 15 per cent 1985, may be exhausted this morning. Jobbers were expected to bid for the rump of the stock at 98 1/2.

### £30m airline order

Four McDonnell Douglas DC9 Super 82 airliners have been ordered by a new Manchester-based airline, Air Transcontinental, in a deal worth £20m. AT is being backed by funds from the Middle East and is offering 250,000 package holiday seats on the market for 1980.

### ENGLISH & OVERSEAS INVESTMENTS LTD.

INTERIM RESULTS FOR HALF YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1979 (Unaudited)

	Half Year 30th September 1979	Half Year 30th September 1978	Year to 31st March 1979
Group Turnover	£3,983,000	£3,486,000	£7,691,000
Pre-Tax Profit	£178,888	£252,792	£549,123
Taxation	£18,303	—	£143,326
Extraordinary Item	£169,595	£252,792	£406,787
Expenses of Loan	—	—	—
Stock Issue	£52,299	—	—
Profit attributable to Shareholders	£107,296	£252,792	£406,787
Earnings per share	1.55p	2.46p	3.94p
Dividend per share	0.4375p	0.39p	0.875p

The results for the six months were effected in the case of Metalair by the after effects of the engineering strike, and in the case of Athena by the fall-off in retail sales in July, August and September and the Board is taking a very cautious view of 1980, and does not expect the profits for the current year to be in excess of those for last year.

With a view to the equalisation of interim and final dividends, an interim dividend for 1979/80 of 0.4375p per share has been declared payable on 18th February, 1980 to members on the register on 21st January, 1980.

### PRICE CHANGES

Bank	5p to 405p	GI Univ Stores	14p to 262p
Bank	2p to 221p	Imperial Grp	14p to 230p
Bank	4p to 52p	Imperial Grp	11p to 180p
Bank	10p to 143p	Imperial Grp	15p to 200p
Bank	3p to 131p		

### THE POUND

Bank	5p to 405p	GI Univ Stores	14p to 262p
Bank	2p to 221p	Imperial Grp	14p to 230p
Bank	4p to 52p	Imperial Grp	11p to 180p
Bank	10p to 143p	Imperial Grp	15p to 200p
Bank	3p to 131p		

### Study shows that exemptions, deductions, penalties are out of date

### Taxing the traditions of the Inland Revenue

Like the mills of God, those of the Inland Revenue grind slowly, though they grind exceedingly small. It is the contention of Mr Halmar Hudson, national taxation and research partner of City accountants Robson Rhodes, that what they are grinding with is all too often "figures carved in stone".

This is the title of Mr Hudson's latest investigation into the weight and moment of the figures contained in the tax acts and still in force. It is a fascinating compendium of information, though useful only in that it casts a curious light upon the murkier recesses of the Revenue's collective consciousness.

What Mr Hudson has set out to do—last time for only the three principal taxes (income, corporation, and capital gains), but this time for all seven "un-

holy sisters" (the others are stamp duty, VAT, capital transfer tax, and development land tax)—is to discover when last the figures to which all taxpayers owe duty were changed, and what would be their present value.

Of the 293 figures—for reliefs, exemptions, deductions, fines, rewards and adjustments—with which taxpayers are likely to be afflicted, 196 have never been changed since their enactment. Of course, a very large number have been enacted only relatively recently, like the present £25,000 limit on mortgage interest relief, which came into force in 1974 and is now worth half of what it was then.

But there are some much more elderly, not to say venerable, anachronisms—like the £100 penalty for failure to

notify a liability to tax, which came into force in 1842. Updated to allow for the fall in the value of the pound, that fine would now be worth £1,847. They took their tax evaders seriously in those days.

Then there is Mr Hudson's own favourite, the £1 fee payable upon an income tax appeal to the Commissioners to the High Court. That fee first came into force in 1880, as a measure designed to deter the venacious litigant: one would have thought that these days it is redundant.

Mr Hudson, who is a founder member of the Institute for Fiscal Studies, is to circulate his paper to members of the Government and civil servants in the hope of inducing some sort of review, however piecemeal. He has not worked out the net advantage, to taxpayers

or Revenue, from moves to bring the figures up to date, but he points out that those of us who are law-abiding would undoubtedly gain were there deterrent fines to be imposed on those of lower moral fibre.

Whether anyone would welcome an updating of the rewards to informants is another matter. As brought into force in 1890, the reward for informing on an income tax dodger is all of £50, a tidy sum in those days. Updated, it would be worth £924.

The Inland Revenue has powers enough to do without that. It could take for its theme another carving on stone: "My name is Ozymandias, king of kings: look on my works, ye mighty, and despair..."

Adrienne Gleeson





## Venezuela to cut crude output by 6 pc

Venezuela yesterday became the latest member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries to announce a cut in its production next year. Its output of 2.35 million barrels a day will be cut by 150,000 barrels, a reduction of 6 per cent. Mr Humberto Caceron Berti, the mines and energy minister said.

The United Arab Emirates has said it intends to cut its production by around 5 per cent. Kuwait is intending to reduce its production, but it is thought to want to cut output.

Saudi Arabia has yet to say whether it is prepared to keep up the extra one million barrels a day it has been producing to alleviate the potential worldwide shortage of supplies.

### Brazilian pact for Sir

Consorzio Industriale SIR, the main operating company of the Sir Chemicals group, said in Milan that it and its engineering subsidiary Eurochem have signed a five-year scientific and technical cooperation agreement with Brazil's state-owned Petrobras Quimica. Eurochem will initially provide technological know-how for the construction of a 140,000 tonne ethylbenzene plant at Rio Grande do Sul.

### Fuel from creosote

Sasol, South Africa's synthetic fuel corporation, will build a plant for the conversion of creosote and phenols into diesel fuel and petrol. Mr Johannes Stegmann, the managing director said. The plant would convert 360,000 tonnes of creosote and phenols into 420 million litres of diesel and petrol per year.

### ASEAN talks resume

Negotiations on a trade agreement between the European Economic Community and the Association of South East Asian Nations have restarted in Brussels. The agreement between the two groups is due to be signed by the end of the year. The current negotiations should make "substantial progress" sources close to the Commission said.

### China's trade surges

China's foreign trade surged ahead in the first 10 months of this year, but imports outweighed exports by \$1,600m (about £762m). Exports totalled \$10,800m from January to October, compared with imports of \$12,400m. Exports were 41.3 per cent higher than in the same period of 1978, while imports rose 51.8 per cent.

### Air fare rises formula

The world's major airlines have called for almost automatic fare increases to compensate for future price rises. A resolution on the fuel-fare formula was adopted at the annual meeting of the International Air Transport Association in Manila.

### Bonn tax plan agreed

A proposal by Herr Hans Matthöfer, the West German finance minister to amend and simplify the tax system, reducing government revenue by about 448m marks (about £117m) annually, has been approved. The changes apply to various areas of taxation, including corporate and turnover tax. Income tax is not affected.

### Dutch jobless rise

Dutch unemployment rose to 208,400 in November from 206,300 in October and 208,000 in November last year, provisional figures show. Unadjusted figures on unemployment show a rise to 208,500 from 207,400 in October and 208,700 in November 1978.

### W German index up

West Germany's cost of living index rose a provisional 0.4 per cent in November, giving a 5.7 per cent year-on-year rise. The federal statistics office said in Wiesbaden. The year-on-year rise compares with 5.7 per cent registered in October.

## 'Terrible years ahead' as BSC makes adjustments, chairman says

### Steel corporation faces losses of £300m

The British Steel Corporation faces losses of more than £300,000,000 for the current year. And by the end of its financial year will have lost since 1975 well over £1,000m.

It is now about to embark on a further round of drastic cutbacks in capacity involving the loss of many thousands of jobs, coupled with a drive to lift productivity to international levels.

This was made clear from yesterday's announcement of half-year loss figures of £145.6m and follows continuous discussions with the Government and Whitehall.

Although reluctant to admit the fact, the Corporation is now faced with the possibility of a completely revamped set of its operations in the light of the collapse in demand—which it expected would be later rather than sooner.

BSC executives were reluctant to spell out how many jobs will have to go but trade union leaders will be left in no doubt that the figure will be high.

The slump in demand comes at a time just when the Corporation is emerging from its huge development plan, and it looks as though around two million tons of existing capacity will have to be taken either through mothballing or permanent closure if the BSC is to bring its capacity into line with demand.

Corporation planning in July was based on a progressive financial improvement in the second half of this year, with a new plant coming on stream.



Sir Charles Villiers, BSC chairman (centre) at yesterday's news conference.

old plant closures and a recession during 1980-81.

But the collapse has come much earlier. Orders for bar, billet and rod (which accounts for a third of all the corporation's business) are down to 45,000 tonnes a week from over 65,000 tonnes earlier in the year; stripmill products—accounting for a further third of the business—are down from 60,000 tonnes a week to 47,000; and demand for plate is down by 10,000 tonnes a week from 18,000 tonnes.

BSC admits that it will not meet the financial break-even target of March next year. Sir Charles Villiers, chairman of the corporation, stressed yesterday that the aim must still be to meet the target at a very early date.

Apart from the pressures

created by the collapse in demand, BSC is still bound by the Government's financial plans. Next year its cash limit has been fixed at £450,000,000 and the Government apparently is not prepared to modify its earlier decision that it will not fund accumulating losses beyond the end of the present financial year.

Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, has reaffirmed "prompt remedial action" should be taken in order that the cash limit is adhered to.

The implication, therefore, is clear enough. The BSC board according to Sir Charles, is united in the need to turn the business round. He said last night: "We have further terrible years ahead as we make these adjustments."

The reorganization of BSC is now well under way. Disposals of part of its chemicals business and its constructional steelworks subsidiary, Redpath Dorman Long, are in hand.

Talks with OGN on jointly rationalizing billet, bar and rod production are taking place. It is understood that discussions between the two have considered the phasing-out of 1,000,000 tonnes of rod capacity.

Further reorganization is expected—possibly involving reshaping of existing divisional structure and perhaps the creation of semi-autonomous product centres. All of which will lead to a more scaled-down headquarters operation.

Peter Hill

## Chemical unions see threat in Comecon barter deals

By John Huxley

European chemical workers' unions have written to Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the European Commission, seeking an urgent meeting on the threat posed by barter deals with Comecon countries.

The unions are concerned that investment and jobs in the West are being put at risk by the barter deals. In which technological know-how is exported to Eastern Europe. Such deals not only create potential market rivals, but are increasingly accompanied by compensation trading arrangements, where part of the price to be paid for assistance to build productive capacity has to be taken in kind.

The unions believe that such deals, frequently supported by government credit facilities, have enabled Comecon countries to expand capacity at a point where it now threatens European markets.

Mr David Warburton, secretary of the United Kingdom Chemical Unions Council, said yesterday that over-capacity and unemployment could easily develop in a number of sectors. These include fertilisers, insecticides, plastics, tyres, man-made fibres (where Britain faces additional import threat from the United States) and even glass.

"Capacity being built up in Eastern Europe for many products will soon exceed home demand," he said. "Some of the excess will be sent to the West in the form of compensation and more will come in the form of direct exports."

Earlier this week, representatives of chemical, rubber and general worker unions in Europe approved moves to seek a meeting with the European Commission and CEEC, the European chemical industry employers' organization.

Mr Warburton, who is also vice president of the European chemical trades unions committee, said he would be seeking more information on East-West deals, details of which are often withheld on the ground of confidentiality.

The unions want to know the extent of deals, the credit facilities provided, and in particular, the European Community producers. The unions also favour the creation of some organization to monitor the longer-term effects of barter deals.

Mr Warburton said large chemical producers were beginning to recognize the possible long-term threat of increasing capacity in Eastern Europe, but he added that even companies like Imperial Chemical Industries, which



Mr David Warburton: seeking details on East-West deals.

publicly expressed concern earlier this year, are engaged in providing plant in the Soviet Union.

He also quoted as an example the Uniroyal tyre company, which signed a deal to supply not only technology but also engineers and technicians for a new tyre plant in Debica, Poland. Yet the tyre industry in Western Europe will be forced to make redundancies.

## Japanese fears for textile industry

From Peter Hazelhurst Tokyo, Nov 29

After flooding the West with cheap and highly competitive goods, the Japanese textile industry is now struggling for survival against a huge onslaught of low-priced imports from South Korea and China.

In the pattern of many declining industries in Europe, Japanese business leaders are now asking their government to curb imports to protect the country's textile industry.

Mr Yoshitake Sasaki, Japan's minister for trade and industry met with leaders of the textile industry in Tokyo today.

Mr Shinzo Oya, president of Japan's textile federation, claimed that soaring imports of cotton yarn and fabrics from South Korea were beginning to threaten the viability of the textile industry. Mr Oya asked the government to call on South Korea and China to restrain textile exports to Japan in future.

Mr Sasaki is reported to have declared that appropriate measures will be taken "if cheap and competitive imports continue to threaten Japan's ailing industry."

In the meantime the Japanese automobile manufacturers' association announced yesterday that exports of vehicles to Europe rose to 77,025 units in October—a 78 per cent increase over the same month last year. In all Japan exported a total of 410,265 cars and other vehicles in October, a sharp increase of 32.4 per cent over the same period last year.

An association official said the sharp rise could be attributed to several factors. Stocks of Japanese vehicles had declined sharply in recent months because of the popularity of small cars. At the same time, prices are now more competitive in the value of the yen against the dollar.

A spokesman for Japan's motor industry said it would oppose any attempt to erect barriers against Japanese car exports because protective measures ran contrary to the concept of free trade.

## Plan to ease shipbuilding crisis

From Our Correspondent Copenhagen, Nov 29

The eighth International Metalworkers Federation (IMF) shipbuilding conference ended here today with an action programme to help to ease the world shipbuilding crisis. It calls for "scrap and build" programmes by governments, and sharply criticizes indiscriminate state subsidizing and credit packages for shipbuilding companies.

Mr Herman Rebhan, general secretary of IMF, said: "The world shipbuilding calamity that has seen 250,000 jobs disappear since 1975 must be solved by international action. We are all united on the need to maintain full employment."

The federation estimates that such schemes could save 35,000 jobs in the Community, where shipbuilding workers declined by five thousand between 1975 and 1978.

The IMF declaration calls upon OECD to take measures to counteract unfair practices by this world shipyards. "There has been a remarkable change round since the last IMF world conference in Tokyo in 1973," Mr Rebhan said. "New countries have burst onto the world shipping and shipbuilding scene in Asia, Latin America and Arabia."

## UK alarm at growth in Soviet freight links

By Michael Bailly Shipping Correspondent

Britain has formally expressed concern to the Soviet Union over the rapidly increasing volume of Britain's exports to the Far East moving by the Trans-Siberian Railway.

This was disclosed by Mr Norman Tebbit, Parliamentary Under-Secretary at the Department of Trade, in speech at the annual luncheon of the British Shippers' Council in London yesterday. Concern was expressed over Britain's increasing dependence on both the Russian land bridge and Russian shipping partly at the expense of Britain's own liner fleet.

The Trans-Siberian Railway already carries about a tenth of the total trade between

Europe and the Far East. Rates are set at a level to attract cargo, especially high-value goods such as electronics, and there are growing fears over the strategic implications of this increasing dependence on Russian transport in overseas trade.

Britain has also expressed "irritation and concern" to the United States over continued unilateral interference in the liner trade between the two countries.

The Government's policy on shipping generally was to resist regulation and intervention, Mr Tebbit said. "We prefer to see the free play of market forces between the shipper and shipowner, and are confident that a sensible and fair balance can be maintained with minimum government intervention."

## China pact brings hope of big railway orders for Britain

By Michael Bailly Transport Correspondent

Substantial Chinese orders for British railway equipment are expected, after the signing in London yesterday of an agreement—the first of its kind between the two countries—on railway and scientific cooperation by Mr Guo Weicheng, China's minister for railways, and Mr Norman Fowler, Britain's Minister of Transport.

Four British firms—General Electric Corporation, Brush, Dowty, and Gwyn and Sheldon—have been invited to China to follow up commercial possibilities identified during Mr Weicheng's two-week visit to Britain's railway and industry locations. A number of others, including Lucas, Metro-Cammell, and British Steel, are expected to join a visit led by British Rail in the New Year.

Mr Fowler, who described the agreement as "a significant step in the increasing cooperation between our two countries" has accepted an invitation to visit China next spring.

According to Mr Ian Campbell, BR's chief executive who has played a major part in bringing the cooperation about, China is proposing to electrify its 50,000 km railway network at a rate of 1,000 km a year. This should offer important



Mr Guo Weicheng, China's minister for railways and Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport in London yesterday.

opportunities to British industry, not just for consultancy and licensing, but for the supply of hardware, though China had an understandable desire to make as much as possible of itself. BR was already advising for the Hongkong railway and would now be helping with the first 150 km of route over the border of mainland China, Mr Campbell said.

## Dividend payments by companies

From Professor C. H. Lawson Sir, In his timely article (November 27) Hugh Stephenson puts his finger on a matter of the utmost public concern.

His guess that more companies paid out too much in dividends than paid out too little is wholly borne out by the facts. He is also correct in implying that pay-out arithmetic needs to be based on money that is available on a recurrent basis for distribution as interest, taxes and dividends that is upon a cash flow earnings concept.

As an analysis of officially published data shows, the average annual dividends of United Kingdom listed manufacturing companies for the 24-year period 1954-77 were 15 times greater than their average post-tax flow earnings before charging interest. The resultant deficits were financed by lenders.

This scale of debt-equity substitution has caused an enormous decline in real equity

values and has not been offset by a commensurate increase in the market value of debt. Reflecting this real decline in total market value, the real return on trading assets has been negative in recent years and not 4.5 per cent as the Bank of England would have us believe.

In indicting the institutions for collectively pressurizing companies into the payment of dividends in excess of equity earnings, Mr Stephenson could also have questioned the general financial nous of some of the larger company directorates. Not only has Coats Patons over-distributed over the past 18 years, so too have John Brown, Dunlop, EMI and Blue Circle, to name but a few. John Brown and EMI aside, the real decline in the total equity market value of these companies has been terrifying. While Mr Stephenson is undoubtedly right in having a go at the institutional in-

vestors, one is also entitled to ask whether the financial managers of (say) ICI and things right the next round.

Mr Stephenson's reiteration of the new conventional wisdom on the corporate tax bite needs to be qualified: it is the case that the 1974 appreciation reliefs roughly eliminated the effect of inflation on taxable earnings. While it is true that the effective rate of tax on corporate cash flows has fallen, it is still well above 10 per cent nominal rate. I over, stock appreciation is a most pernicious manner, as most manufacturing companies but for tax-type firms.

Yours faithfully, GERALD H. LAWSON, Professor of Business Finance, Manchester Business School, Booth Street West, Manchester M15 6PB.

## Better communications in business

From Lord Wilson of High Wycombe

On Wednesday November 21 Lord Kings Norton introduced a short debate in the House of Lords on the title "Deterioration in the use of the English language". It was reported in *The Times* the following day and I received a copy of *Hansard* containing a full transcript on November 23.

It had been my intention to take part in this debate, but I was prevented due to causes beyond my control. This was probably just as well, as there were nineteen speakers, some of whom naturally over ran their time. The debate covered a wide range, with Peers referring to their own pet aversions and the expected brickbats being flung at the BBC and the introduction of American words and phrases into our language.

I was surprised, on reading *Hansard*, to find that, whereas usually when I prepare a speech I have to cross off point after point as earlier speakers make them, the main material had decided to refer to was hardly mentioned and may justify a place in your correspondence columns. This is the necessity for using good, clear English when preparing sales literature and technical documents.

Instructions for technical products particularly if they are for export and may have to be translated into foreign languages.

It is difficult enough getting good translations, but impossible if the original English is sloppy and full of technical words and phrases known only within a narrow sector of the

trade. Such literature must be written by someone who knows the product intimately and, just as important, the people to whom it will be addressed.

A top draftsman may be able to write good English and knows the product on the drawing board, but nothing about the difficulties of installing it in Newfound in mid-winter. Similarly, a senior outside erector knows the snags at site, but little about writing clear English.

I remember receiving a pathetic letter from a first class teacher struggling with water turbine in a desolate part of Peru: "Will you please send by air mail a little man about two inches high as without him I cannot see how I am to fit this patent new water seal on the main shaft."

Coming to the more general issue, I would offer the following guide-lines:

1. Always think while you write, and try to put down what you have to say as clearly and accurately as you can. When you are checking through, delete anything that is unnecessary.

2. Remember who your reader will be. This is the person to and for whom you are writing.

3. Never use words or expressions because to you they look fine. To your reader they may make nonsense.

4. Never use technical words your reader may not understand.

In conclusion, Sir, may I remind your readers that Jesus Christ did not say: "It is easier for the sphere of amical

## Training and the shortage of skilled labour

From Mr R. S. Musgrave

Sir, The idea that we need more training for the labour force is a popular and over simple one (Miss Bampton, November 23). There is, as Samuel Brittan recently pointed out, no such thing as a shortage; there is such a shortage as a shortage at a particular price. In other words, a skill shortage is almost synonymous with the price (in this case of skilled labour) being too low, and it is very hard to know which synonym is nearer the truth.

Secondly, even where there are plenty of skills in the dole queue, employers will find a shortage of the right skill at the right place and time. This phenomenon is inevitable and making it no cure for it.

Thirdly, the proposition that each person in training is one less unemployed is false. The

reason for this is complex but basically it is that sending people off for training reduces labour supply while the training lasts, thus demand must also be reduced. Even if this proposition is valid, it is still false to say training is a cure for unemployment; employment is sure for unemployment.

There are even too much training; six month skill centre courses cost about £4,000 each, yet half the trainees six months after leaving their courses are either unemployed or doing jobs which do not use their skills. I am not claiming there is definitely too much or too little training; I am merely pointing out the complexity of the problem.

Yours faithfully, R. S. MUSGRAVE, 24 Garden Avenue, Framwellgate Moor, Durham, DH1 5EQ.

## Billion dollar blunder

From Señor Francisco R. Parra

Sir, Reference my letter "No ulterior motive" behind Venezuelan oil announcement" (November 29), we erroneously addressed you in American and said "billion" dollars. Understandably believing we were addressing you in English, you wrote out three more zeros (oops, "noughts"). Correct

capital cost figures should be \$3,500m to \$4,000m for 125,000 barrels per day by 1988, and \$20,000m by the year 2000.

Yours truly, FRANCISCO R. PARRA, Managing Director, Petroleos de Venezuela SA, 7 Old Park Lane, London, W1, November 29.

## Gloomy economic predictions

From Mr P. J. Shaw

Sir, May I first say how pleased I am at the return of the British to follow this my theme is of purchasing British manufactured products. We are as a nation in the midst of economic recession. May I therefore suggest we start to look after ourselves and purchase the goods we make as opposed to those imported. Even a small swing in this direction would help reduce unemployment.

With productivity, output and investment falling, inflation soaring and expected or actual wage rises to match, ministers realize that something must be done. Yet surely the first step is to make all of us realize that there is a problem and there is something that we can do about it.

However, since 1973, when the Opec oil price rises made our problems even worse, it has been politically impossible for governments to take the necessary action. No party will be popular for telling us that we have grave economic difficulties, and the electorate will be happy to listen to a rosy forecast from a different political party.


These political constraints, however, no longer exist. The present Government has a duty to let us know how bad the situation is. It is not until we realize just what the consequences will be—for example, wage demands will be—for example, using Mr Blake's suggestion of publishing predictions based on different wage rise assumptions—that we can hope to persuade

ourselves, or others, of a need for moderation. Time is of the essence. The Government has recently been elected with a large majority in Parliament and it does not need to worry about being re-elected soon, as our previous minor governments have done. (I member Mr Healey's efforts show us that inflation was at 8 per cent in 1974? The electorate was only too happy to believe that the situation was better than it seemed.)

For too long now, political factors have prevented economic problems. Let us hope that this Government will see the opportunity, while it is of making the first step in the direction. If it does not do so, and continues to cover the gloomy forecasts, the political opportunity will be lost.

The Conservatives can blame our economic difficulties on the previous five years Labour policies. But if it waits until Labour (and not or later the gloomy predicament will be published) they will be the risk of having the economic problems blamed on their policies. Once this stage is reached the political constraints will be much harder.

Yours faithfully, ROSALIND M. ALTMANN, Department of Political Economy, University College London, Gower Street, London WC1E 6BT.



**THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY LIMITED**

**Floating Rate**  
**Unsecured Capital Notes 1986**

For the six months from 1st December 1979 to 31st May 1980 the above mentioned Notes will carry an interest rate of 17½% per annum.

**S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**



BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

## Testing the tender offer

ing for a sale by tender in bringing Publishing Group to the market, & Friedlander has aroused new in an introduction technique which dormant for over a decade.

is will be auctioned at a fairly solid m price and applicants invited to ording to their own evaluation. It n be up to the bank to fix the best : which a reasonable market can be —presumably at least 500 share-

incharitable view taken by some of rivals yesterday was that the house had lost faith in its pitching by deciding to burden the investing with the finer calculations. Recent ice in the new issues market, how- ews this to be largely unjustified, y premiums in recent months of as 40 per cent, with stages mopping up ards, have provided evidence of a v by some houses to under-price out of having a flop on their hands.

rightly argues that in current market conditions it is quite ile to light on the perfect issue pecially when decisions have to be ne ten days ahead of an offer. uestion remains, however, as to how investing public and perhaps even oportunately the stage, will be to e on their own assessments of conditions. In the case of a small e Haynes the problem is not so and a striking price some 15p to e the minimum seems a reasonable

case of bigger issues, however, as e of the recent BP offer, the sheer ity of a blind auction could frighten ut the market professionals. This ight against the grain of current rket thinking about the role of the investor.

## Bank and behind

ank of Scotland has done slightly an expected with pre-tax profits ear to September up 42 per cent 1 after a disappointing start caused y a hefty bad debt provision of m in connexion with the failed n finance house Associated.

with all banks at times of rising rates it could hardly have done 2 with average base rates 4.8 points 12.7 per cent. Advances have also ead by 14 per cent to £2,200m and is been further helped by its low cent overseas exposure, where Eurocurrency margins have been ert the effort.

the same the group has had to a 21 per cent jump in costs, 1 mostly from salary awards, and a on the margin between base and ates from 3.2 to 2.6 per cent.

Williams & Glyn's side has done iter with profits almost two-thirds t £47.4m, thanks partly to strong and which has pushed the bank corset and to some extent due to recovery, and that is the sort of hich will emerge with the London when their calendar year ends.

Bank of Scotland indicated with its its a couple of months ago banking and is under pressure from the new banks there in the last year d Royal Bank's profits are only a ahead at £49m, although the bad ge this time of £7.8m is higher mal.

hile, as the first clearer to abide new accounting methods, and specific and general provisions, ank has shown no particular

As expected the specific provision cent of advances at Williams & rather high compared with Royal's ent.

erall the group seems to be taking istic line on its bad debt experience r with little or no increase in its provisions.

ear base rates look like at least e those of 1978-79 but staff costs e rising fast and the Scottish s outlook is not promising. On a

fully-taxed p/e ratio of almost 4 and yielding 7 per cent after the one-third dividend increase at 81p, up 3p yesterday, Royal Bank's ratings are no better than those likely to be available on the London clearers.

## BP Third quarter implications

BP's briefing note on yesterday's third quarter figures poses the question: "What is the true picture then?" And the market spent the afternoon wading through the complications posed by the LIFO/FIFO conversion; the basis on which Sohio income had been taken in; a sky-high tax charge and of course the implications for BP's crude oil supplies of the Nigerian losses and Iranian uncertainty.

By the end of the day the shares were a cautious 8p up at 386p, against a price of 363p for the secondary issue earlier this month. That reflects what are satisfactory rather than glamorous third quarter returns, with third quarter net income, after stripping out stock profits of £350m, of £212m, against £157m and £140m in the second and first quarters.

The LIFO/FIFO adjustment coupled with deferred tax provisions caused a wide discrepancy between the Sohio contribution to BP and the figures Sohio reported the other day, but nevertheless Sohio, now 53 per cent owned by BP, bumped up its contribution substantially against a background of much better Alaskan production and the ability to sell a higher proportion of it into convenient United States West Coast markets.

BP's other substantial crude source, the North Sea, probably produced about 515,000 bpd in the third quarter, though BP had to operate fairly heavily in the spot markets to maintain supplies, which also contributed to the stock profit.

Moreover, there was another rather more unexpected bright spot: West European demand remained relatively buoyant in markets that reflect supply nervousness rather than price-sensitivity. That may have been an "easy come" quarter, though, BP with its downstream network enhanced by recent acquisitions was able to capitalize.

For the immediate future the position could not be more uncertain, but BP, long a crude-rich company even though more can be expected both from Alaska and the North Sea, will still cope better than many against a background of oil prices rising to perhaps \$6 a barrel to over \$30 next year—and selling at around 3½ times fully-taxed earnings (the third quarter tax charge is simply a best guess at this stage). It looks attractive against a sector, which should be held rather than bought at this stage.

## 600 Group After the strike

The engineering strike has had the expected painful effect on 600 Group cutting half-year profits by a third to £3.6m. However, hopes that the worst is now behind it lifted the share price 4p to 57p yesterday.

Assisted by the ending last month of the ban on exporting scrap metal, overseas demand has helped to offset sluggishness of demand at home. The machine tools side is still doing well though there is a three month time cycle, and orders will be more difficult to win from now on.

Elsewhere steel castings had a difficult first half and the foundries subsidiary has now been closed, though the sale of the assets is likely to meet the costs of the shut down, so there should be no extraordinary costs at the year end.

Some action has also been taken on borrowings which have been reduced from the year end level of £12m net, and interest charges have already started to reflect this.

Assuming some second-half recovery the group could make £10m for the year which points to a p/e ratio of around 5 and a yield of just under 14 per cent. This takes into account the rough ride engineers can expect next year but discounts bid possibilities. Hawker Siddeley having been mooted as possible suitor by market gossips.

## After exchange controls: how do you gauge the money supply?

John Whitmore

Were I a Treasury minister, the very first thing I would want to do at the moment would be to lace myself into the straight-jacket of a medium-term financial plan.

On the other hand, if ministers are convinced that the one point of policy on which there will be no U-turn is the commitment to reduce the rate of monetary growth, so be it; let them publish their plan. But on two conditions.

They are: First, that they should be sure that the monetary indicators they choose are appropriate. Secondly, they should be certain that they have, or at least are going to have, the tools necessary to enable them to carry their plans to fulfilment.

For a start, then, they should directly have a fairly good idea of how the present system of monetary control can be improved upon, as improved upon it must be. They should also be able to make some intelligent estimate of the implications for monetary control of the recent abolition of exchange controls.

The potential complications created by the ending of exchange controls can perhaps be exaggerated. But that is certainly no justification for arguing that they can be safely ignored. It was irrational, to say the least, to expect that a few weeks of the Chancellor's historic pronouncement the Governor of the Bank of England found himself quietly requesting banks not to use the situation to undermine or frustrate

the Government's attempts to regain the monetary initiative domestically.

The considerations posed by the ending of exchange controls fall into three main categories. One concerns the continuing usefulness of money, particularly those that form the basis of targets (sterling M3) and policy decisions (M1, sterling M3 and domestic credit expansion).

A second concerns the capacity of the system simply to monitor, let alone comprehensively and speedily, the intervention of money. Finally, there is the issue of the effectiveness of any control mechanism when money is free to move on and offshore at convenience.

Taking the issue of the aggregates first, this in its turn has two principal aspects. One results from the new freedom to move sterling deposits and sterling lending off shore. If this involves no more than the development of offshore banking bringing together non-resident sterling depositors and non-resident sterling borrowers, the implications for the domestic aggregates should be nil, at least on a first round basis.

But were it to involve resident depositors and/or resident borrowers—perhaps reflecting tax considerations or as a result of an ill-conceived banking control mechanism in the United Kingdom—then the implications could be very different.

Depending on the nature of the transactions, sterling M3 and domestic credit expansion could well be understating the liquidity and satisfaction of credit demand in the economy—just as they do now as a result of the increasing amount of money circulating outside the banking system.

The second aspect with implications for the usefulness of the present indicators takes in the freedom that all United Kingdom residents now have to switch in and out of sterling. The main indicator of broad-based money used to be M3, which includes residents' foreign currency deposits, but when we entered the age of monetary targets some three years ago it was decided (with considerable justification under an exchange control regime) that the foreign currency element of M3 had little relevance to the dynamics of the domestic economy. Now, perhaps, there is a case for reverting to broad-based M3.

That case is, however, not clear-cut. Apart from anything else, there can be no firm idea at this stage as to how people will adapt to their new freedom. If it emerges that a significant number of people believe that they have something to gain by switching in and out of sterling, then there may well be a case for wheeling M3 to the front of the stage.

But if it proves to be merely a case of a few people saving for overseas holidays via a foreign currency account, the case is less strong—though the seasonal pattern of people's behaviour will be worth noting.

There is, moreover, a further potential complication, and here we enter the whole area of monitoring problems. The difficulty is this: if people decide to hold money offshore, and this presumably would be more likely to occur with foreign currency than sterling deposits, how will the authorities know whose money has gone, how much money has gone, where it has gone and when, if ever, it is likely to come back?

Our own monitoring system can, for obvious reasons, only cover banking operations carried out in the United Kingdom. In short, the authorities are going to have to rely heavily on what they can glean from the international figures provided by the Bank for International Settlements and, of course, the banking grapevine and their "feel" of what is happening.

Finally, there are the implications of exchange control abolition for the monetary control mechanism. What kind of mechanism we are going to have remains to be seen, but the notion of a mechanism, such as the corset, that merely forces money and credit creation out of the mainline banking system is surely redundant. The authorities clearly need

a mechanism that acts more effectively on the quantity of liquidity in the system as a whole. But in a world of freedom of capital movement they are going to need to take care—just as they will undoubtedly take care to come up with a system that is in no way penal to British-owned banks—that they emerge with a system that is not so penal and rigid to banking generally in this country that the offshore option is made appreciably more attractive from the outset.

It may, in fact, be that the authorities will have to settle for a "belt and braces" approach to the external loop-hole until such time as international monitoring and regulation moves on a few stages further. It may also, as I have already said, be possible to exaggerate the domestic monetary implications of the abolition of exchange controls.

But Treasury ministers should at least know what is practicable before they choose to set out a medium-term financial plan—or at least one of any substance. If they believe that the possibility of liquidity and credit creation being diverted offshore is either negligible or irrelevant, or both, then they must make a convincing case to that effect.

Otherwise, they run the risk of making themselves look foolish. They might even be running the risk of torpedoing monetarism altogether—and with it, themselves.

## Technology

## Giving the automated office a 'brain'



Mr Muir Moffat, managing director of Nexos: original thinking in office systems.

Office systems analysis has not hitherto been a recognized discipline, says Mr Muir Moffat, managing director of Nexos Office Systems, the National Enterprise Board subsidiary. But if Nexos has anything to do with it, it is going to be one from now on.

Nexos and Urwick Dynamics yesterday announced a joint venture into the new discipline in the shape of Urwick Nexos, a training-orientated consultancy. Dr David Finlayson, move from the National Computing Centre to become managing director of the new company will further strengthen an already strong top management nucleus at Nexos.

In less than a year since its formation Nexos has demonstrated a key advantage over its older-established rivals in the office automation business: the ability to move quickly in acquiring the elements of what it considered to be the ideal office of the future, unhindered by any commitment to established ranges of products.

Some may regard a connection with the NEB as less than irrefragable at this particular time. But at the moment it is Nexos which is setting the pace in an organic banking on purpose which is being automated and integrated; and in translating concepts into reality.

Starting from an analysis of who does what and for what proportion of the time in a typical office, Nexos has been able to improve—Nexos has associated itself with a number of companies which are able to contribute relevant segments of expertise. They include Logica VTS, an English display word-processing, Muirhead on facsimile transmission and Ultronic Data Systems on the marketing of the Japanese Ricoh single-line-display word-processors.

These are all relevant to the office terminals of the future—word processing, facsimile, typewriters and telephones of today. But, before these products can be put together into fully integrated systems, some-

thing very clever has to be devised, but to give the system a "brain". This does not imply artificial intelligence in the generally accepted sense of the term, but rather something that gives the automated office a central nervous system.

Clearly this something would be a computer or collection of computers. Conventional digital computers could be persuaded to do much of what was required, but at great cost in money and complexity. What Nexos had in mind was a completely new system architecture based on a computer powerful enough to handle not only text, graphics and computer data, but also speech—and to handle them together.

This vital element was found in California in the shape of the Delta family of computers developed by Delphi Corporation, an affiliate of Exxon Enterprises (itself a subsidiary of Exxon Corporation). A combination of up to 32 processors gives the Delta the ability to handle office communication and data processing very rapidly, flexibly and in large volumes.

In particular, it has the capacity or band width to permit

messages scribbled on scraps of paper.

The operators have full information and individual answering guidance on video terminals and the inquirer can call up the data bank but also messages which have been left for him simply by asking the system for them.

The system records the messages, stores them in digital form in a "voice bank" and plays them back as required. If an incoming message is an order for a client's products, the operator keys the details into an order-form frame which appears on the video screen and the order is printed and despatched automatically.

The San Francisco system has confirmed the power and flexibility of the Delta and its ability to integrate the handling of voice messages with data and with the video terminals. From this prototype Nexos plans to move on to more ambitious systems of office automation for the future.

At the heart of the system as envisaged is a Delta computer (described in the trade as a "communications engine"). This engine will drive and interconnect as appropriate a range of office items which can include telephones (via a private automatic branch exchange), video terminals or work-stations, data-processing computers (which may be of different makes) and other equipment such as "advanced" copiers, facsimile equipment, printers and word-processors.

Mr Moffat illustrates what this can mean in practice. A manager could direct any written document to a colleague electronically from one terminal to another. He could also add a "voice note" where appropriate simply by viewing the text on his video screen, pointing a light pen at the relevant paragraph and speaking his message ("Hey, Fred

The system would be able to transform information from one medium to another; to "store and forward" mixed packets of speech, data and text in a message-switching role; to hold not only a data bank but also a voice bank and a text bank in the computer's memory; and to recognize voice commands and to give "spoken" responses.

Mr Moffat illustrates what this can mean in practice. A manager could direct any written document to a colleague electronically from one terminal to another. He could also add a "voice note" where appropriate simply by viewing the text on his video screen, pointing a light pen at the relevant paragraph and speaking his message ("Hey, Fred

Fred receives the image of the text at his terminal, together with an indication where and when there is a voice note waiting for him. He presses a key and hears the message. Many other examples of integrated office communications are possible.

While Nexos is developing its big systems (for which it will make and market the Delta computer in Britain) it is not too proud to begin by selling its word-processors and other workstations on their own. Now Urwick Nexos has added a new piece to the jigsaw: consultancy and education in the new discipline of office systems analysis.

Kenneth Owen

## Business Diary: Hildreth's new job • Consumer catch

cently can't keep a down. Jan Hildreth, the Institute of Directors' acrimonious last was yesterday a non-executive of Minister Trust, the bank subsidiary of assets.

h, the institute's director-general, left battle with the then, Days Randolph of 1 March. The row a head after consulted in by Randolph i that Hildreth should confine himself to e institute's public ut cease being an ator.

result Hildreth found overruling less than 30 and PR staff while the g 100 or so reported e Randolph.

was a lot of sympathy reth among the insi- 3,000-odd members as admiration for his inding of the move Belgrave Square to 1 and for the retrieval finances from loss to e. The effect of this e eventually required nph's departure shortly is.

he past year Hildreth e doing a variety of at least attempting to a charity to provide ucational facilities for handicapped children who is now 20 is a

had an effective sabbatical he has now to go back into . At Minister Trust e has been working as tant since last Decem- will be particularly ble for expanding the



Jan Hildreth: back in business.

financial advisory services and with investment in small and medium-sized companies.

Is the Consumer Legislation Monitoring Group, set up among business interests such as Marks and Spencer, Unilever and the Confederation of British Industry to reveal the additional costs of complying with new consumer laws, itself a waste of time and money? The consumerists' lobby suggests it is.

The monitoring group commissioned a report from the Economist Intelligence Unit but Jeremy Mitchell, the director of the National Consumer Council, promptly spiked its guns by leaking the report's findings.

He ridicules the statistical methods by which the findings had been reached and challenges the £40m tag which the group claims it costs the eight business sectors—from food to leisure—to "service" the laws. He says the figure "is nearer £20m."

Now the NCC have aligned

upon another survey carried out by the National Federation of the Self-Employed and Small Businesses. Asked what recent legislation had damaged their business, 59 per cent of respondents pointed the finger at the Employment Protection Act and 29.2 per cent at the introduction of VAT. Only 3.5 per cent mentioned consumer protection legislation.

The abashed Consumer Legislation Monitoring Group is left with its EIU report estimated to have cost something in five figures, and differences of opinion as to whether to publish it.

A date for the diaries of the shoulish. Next Wednesday at the London restaurant, Spink the coin people are auctioning what are described as "internment camp items" from the Isle of Man.

For those with short memories the pair were of internment camps on the island during the First World War, wherein were placed German civilians unlucky enough to be resident in the United Kingdom at the outbreak of hostilities.

Whoever struck the little white metal models on auction will not exactly what you would call president. One bears the inscription "Welding, 1914-15" (World War 1914-15). Funny, I thought it went on a bit longer than that?

The anonymous author of a new Building Societies Association booklet, Building Societies and House Purchase, was caught on the hop like anybody else by the leap in lending rate to 15 per cent. The top rate quoted in all his tables, is 13.75 per cent.

First, coals to Newcastle. Then sand to the desert. Now, it's snowballs to the Eskimos. Well, not quite... or rather not quite what you are thinking. They are snowballs all right, but not the kind you children derive such great pleasure from wrapping around your ear while you are trying to dig the car out of the snow.

According to the Scottish Office, which knows about these things, the snowballs the Eskimos take a shine to are the soft fondant cream variety—a chocolate coated, coconut chipped, confection of school children.

John J. Lees of Cambridge, Lancashire, is the great benefactor behind this magnificent coup, says the Scottish Office.

According to Lees' chairman and managing director, Drew Sim, the company had been sending snowballs to eastern Canada for several years before it finally checked that the Eskimos were going for the stuff in a big way.

"It finally dawned on us when we noticed that at certain times of the year we always received a larger than normal order from our agent", Sim says. "Eventually we contacted him and he explained that when the ice melted and he could get through he would be taking the snowballs to Labrador."

Margaret Hook, president of the Association of British Travel Agents, has been particularly open-minded of late about the practice of tour operators missing out the travel agent and selling direct to holidaymakers, something which makes a number of agents howl with fury.

She told her members at their recent convention in Los Angeles that of the 4.5m package tours sold in the United Kingdom last year a mere 200,000 were directly sold to holidaymakers. Of course, there was a market for such methods, "but the competent travel agent and tour operator—and it takes both sides to produce competence—have nothing to fear."

Her tolerance is not surprising some may say, when it is known that Barr and Wallace Arnold Trust, the big computers-to-holidays company of which Mrs Hook is deputy chairman, has just launched a new direct selling holiday subsidiary called Inn-Ten.

Mrs Hook is fully capable, however, of fending off criticism. "This is a small, highly specialized operation selling, we hope, about 3,000-4,000 holidays in the coming year. If, as we expect, there is substantial growth then it will be our firm policy to sell through agents."

What is claimed to be the world's rarest Russian bond, the second issue of the 5 per cent loan of 1912 for 4,725 roubles, (£500) used for general repairs and improvements to the City of Nikolaei, is expected to realize at least £3,500 in Stanley Gibbons' auction of bond and share certificates on December 7. Only 13 of the bonds were issued and it is interesting to speculate whether the city fathers of Nikolaei ever achieved their aims. Perhaps they just cut public spending.

Malcolm Brown

**Wolseley-Hughes Limited**

Wolseley-Hughes, the largest distributor of central heating equipment in the U.K., manufactures Webb and Wicks lawnmowers, Merry-Tiller cultivators, Kidd grass-land equipment, McConnell Power Arms, Farmer harrows, Nu-Way burners, Hughes wheels and Boxmag industrial magnets, and now includes K.S. Pipeline Supplies, and manufacturers of pumps, plastic products and footwear.

## TURNOVER UP 18.4%

1979 £156.1m

1978 £131.8m

## PROFIT BEFORE TAX UP 36.3%

1979 £15.6m

1978 £11.5m

## DIVIDEND PER SHARE UP 33.3%

1979 10.4245p (Net) 14.892p (Gross)

1978 7.4883p (Net) 11.169p (Gross)

\*Improved performance by nearly all subsidiaries.

\*The acquisition of John James Group, none of whose figures is included in these results, is a significant step in the development of the group.

\*Adequate facilities are available to continue growth.

A copy of the Report and Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, P.O. Box 18, Vines Lane, Droitwich WR9 8ND.



## FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

## Stock markets

## Equities cautious, but index still up 6 points

Gift edged eased a bit yesterday morning but recovered the ground lost in the afternoon. The new long tap 14 per cent Treasury stock 1998-2001 for which only £100m or so was subscribed, began life at a discount in first dealings. However the time firm as the day wore on and the £20 partly paid stock finished at 19.15-16. There was also some buying of short tap 15 per cent 1985. This closed at 98.13-16.

It would be wrong however to say that there has been a decisive change in sentiment, even though there is talk that the short tap may be exhausted this morning. Rather, that the gilt-edged market is, for the moment at least, settling down again. On a dull day, other movements were of an

It was near the beginning of October that it became known that cash-rich Concorde Group was about to enter into bid talks with Wessco's. The Dartington customer's Wessco's shares closed last night at 138p—a long way from the 180p it is presumed to have wanted when talks began. A figure of 150p is thought to be in the discussion.

or so, as in Exchequer 91 per cent 1983 up 1 to 98.4-16 and Treasury 51 per cent 2008-12 which rose to 54.4.

Share trading remained listless. The BOC waste settlement was more than 30 per cent for 20 months came hard on the 21.5 per cent for 12 months negotiated for manual workers at Ford. Settlements like these were presumably what the Chancellor had in mind in his warning of higher taxes but this failed to enthuse investors.

The turn of events at Leyland and recent prime rate cuts by the Bank of England have had little influence in a market left to

jobbers to try and activate. There was in fact just enough buying to suggest that jobbers were being squeezed. But there were too many uncertainties, including those about the miners, to allow this slightly more cheerful trend to get very far. Second line stocks made the running though BP's third quarter was good.

Mirroring the mood, the FT index closed 6.0 up at 422.9. After a dull start which saw early losses, leading industrialists managed to gain ground late in the afternoon when some institutional buying pushed them to morning levels of the day. Unilever was 3p stronger at 46.4p and ICI rose 4p to 36.3p. Gains of 2p were noted up in Fisons at 23.4p and Pilkington Bros at 25.0p, but Rank Organisation dipped by the same amount to 18.2p. Among those to finish firm on the day were Glaxo at 41.1p, Becham at 12.3p, and Courtaulds at 80p. Shares of BOC International staged a slight rally yesterday partly on wages claim settlement and partly because the shares were regarded by the market as having been over-sold.

The better-than-expected third-quarter figures of BP gave the major oil a fillip with BP themselves rising 8p to 38.6p while the new were 10p higher at 18.2p. Shell finished 6p up at 35.4p and Ultramar put on 2p to 39.6p. Elsewhere, Oil Exploration slipped 14p to 60p and Lasso fell 7p to 34.3p before Lasso's bid went unconditional late in the day.

Gold shares continued to make ground following Wednesday's day's steep rise in the bullion price. Southvale were 50 cents stronger at £20, and St Helena gained 5p to £26.5. In mines Broken Hill South spurted 17p to 190 following the increase in the price of Western Mining 3p up at 159p.

On the bid front Dawsey Day slipped 3p to 62p after fears that Britannia Arrow may not be in a position to make a counter bid to the one from Rothchild Investment Trust, 3p up at 24.6p. Thorn drafted 4p to 31.2p despite news reports that acceptances for its £1m bid, which closed on Tuesday, had started to come in. GEC continued to gain ground rising 5p to 34.3p while Aveyr remained unchanged at 26.1p. Geo Sandeman was also unchanged following the recently agreed bid from Sea-grams.

Among companies reporting, the 600 Group rose 4p to 57p after better than expected 4th quarter figures and Proprietors of Hay's Wharf increased by 5p to 110p following its trading statement. Others to report included Hargreaves Group 2p better at 52p and Royal Bank of Scotland 3p firmer at 81p.

Figures above most market expectations lifted Tunnel Holdings 2p to 30.8p which in turn pushed up Blue Circle in sympathy 8p to 24.0p.

Shares of Wearwell dipped 2p to 48p after news that the textile group was planning its second rights issue and because the share price was regarded by the market as having been over-sold.

The better-than-expected third-quarter figures of BP gave the major oil a fillip with BP themselves rising 8p to 38.6p while the new were 10p higher at 18.2p. Shell finished 6p up at 35.4p and Ultramar put on 2p to 39.6p. Elsewhere, Oil Exploration slipped 14p to 60p and Lasso fell 7p to 34.3p before Lasso's bid went unconditional late in the day.

Gold shares continued to make ground following Wednesday's day's steep rise in the bullion price. Southvale were 50 cents stronger at £20, and St Helena gained 5p to £26.5. In mines Broken Hill South spurted 17p to 190 following the increase in the price of Western Mining 3p up at 159p.

On the bid front Dawsey Day slipped 3p to 62p after fears that Britannia Arrow may not be in a position to make a counter bid to the one from Rothchild Investment Trust, 3p up at 24.6p. Thorn drafted 4p to 31.2p despite news reports that acceptances for its £1m bid, which closed on Tuesday, had started to come in. GEC continued to gain ground rising 5p to 34.3p while Aveyr remained unchanged at 26.1p. Geo Sandeman was also unchanged following the recently agreed bid from Sea-grams.

Among companies reporting, the 600 Group rose 4p to 57p after better than expected 4th quarter figures and Proprietors of Hay's Wharf increased by 5p to 110p following its trading statement. Others to report included Hargreaves Group 2p better at 52p and Royal Bank of Scotland 3p firmer at 81p.

Figures above most market expectations lifted Tunnel Holdings 2p to 30.8p which in turn pushed up Blue Circle in sympathy 8p to 24.0p.

Shares of Wearwell dipped 2p to 48p after news that the textile group was planning its second rights issue and because the share price was regarded by the market as having been over-sold.

The better-than-expected third-quarter figures of BP gave the major oil a fillip with BP themselves rising 8p to 38.6p while the new were 10p higher at 18.2p. Shell finished 6p up at 35.4p and Ultramar put on 2p to 39.6p. Elsewhere, Oil Exploration slipped 14p to 60p and Lasso fell 7p to 34.3p before Lasso's bid went unconditional late in the day.

Gold shares continued to make ground following Wednesday's day's steep rise in the bullion price. Southvale were 50 cents stronger at £20, and St Helena gained 5p to £26.5. In mines Broken Hill South spurted 17p to 190 following the increase in the price of Western Mining 3p up at 159p.

On the bid front Dawsey Day slipped 3p to 62p after fears that Britannia Arrow may not be in a position to make a counter bid to the one from Rothchild Investment Trust, 3p up at 24.6p. Thorn drafted 4p to 31.2p despite news reports that acceptances for its £1m bid, which closed on Tuesday, had started to come in. GEC continued to gain ground rising 5p to 34.3p while Aveyr remained unchanged at 26.1p. Geo Sandeman was also unchanged following the recently agreed bid from Sea-grams.

Among companies reporting, the 600 Group rose 4p to 57p after better than expected 4th quarter figures and Proprietors of Hay's Wharf increased by 5p to 110p following its trading statement. Others to report included Hargreaves Group 2p better at 52p and Royal Bank of Scotland 3p firmer at 81p.

Figures above most market expectations lifted Tunnel Holdings 2p to 30.8p which in turn pushed up Blue Circle in sympathy 8p to 24.0p.

group was losing its fight to regain its gambling licence. Coral Leisure also fell 4p to 58p following one of its directors being charged with conspiracy.

Allied Colloids were wanted on further bid speculation rising 8p to 132p and Mercantile Investment rose 1p to 33p on news of a £1m bid for the company.

One idea for Consolidated Gold Pils is to bid for cash-rich Charter. Anglo American has a key interest in Charter, so such a move could be one way of erecting a barrier against an Africaner bid for Cons. Gold. That anyway is the theory. Cons. Gold finished 2p off at 34.5p last night.

investment demand. News that Group Lotus was cutting back its production in the United States boosted the shares 2p to 22p. Among newcomers Cramp-ton, dealt with under rule 163 (2), leapt 35p to 42p, and the plans of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

Electricals were firm a spot with several of the big names. The group of shares in McLaughlin & Harvey saw a rise of 2p to 68p.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

Equity turnover on November 28, was £64.05m (10,393 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP New, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Shell, Rank, Tarmac, Muirhead, Marks & Spencer, GEC, European Ferries, English China Clay and Allied Breweries.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

Equity turnover on November 28, was £64.05m (10,393 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP New, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Shell, Rank, Tarmac, Muirhead, Marks & Spencer, GEC, European Ferries, English China Clay and Allied Breweries.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

Equity turnover on November 28, was £64.05m (10,393 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP New, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Shell, Rank, Tarmac, Muirhead, Marks & Spencer, GEC, European Ferries, English China Clay and Allied Breweries.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

Equity turnover on November 28, was £64.05m (10,393 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP New, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Shell, Rank, Tarmac, Muirhead, Marks & Spencer, GEC, European Ferries, English China Clay and Allied Breweries.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

Equity turnover on November 28, was £64.05m (10,393 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP New, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Shell, Rank, Tarmac, Muirhead, Marks & Spencer, GEC, European Ferries, English China Clay and Allied Breweries.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

Equity turnover on November 28, was £64.05m (10,393 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were BP New, ICI, Consolidated Gold Fields, Shell, Rank, Tarmac, Muirhead, Marks & Spencer, GEC, European Ferries, English China Clay and Allied Breweries.

unchanged at 25.4p. Plessey with second quarter figures due next week firmed a penny to 111p but Comet Radiovision which reported increased profits and a 2-for-1 split earlier this week remained firm at 140p.

In scores GUS "A" continued to gain ground ahead of today's AGM, rising 4p to 35.2p while Burton "A" and Mothercare both advanced 2p to 22.8p and 17.6p.

The big four clearing all improved with Barclays 4p up at 40.5p, National Westminster and Midland both increasing 4p to 33p and Lloyds rising 2p to 28.0p.

Properties continued to make ground with MFC and Land Securities both 4p to the good at 15.2p and 25.5p. Hammerstein led the slide of earlier this week following the announcement of its bid for Remington and rose 10p to 60.0p while a trading statement from Property Reversionary lifted the group 5p to 12.0p.

## Good second half brings record results at Hay's Wharf

By Our Financial Staff  
Record profits have been produced by shipping storage and property group Proprietors of Hay's Wharf. The group managed a further 17 per cent advance on last year's £4.5m record to £5.35m for the year ended September 30, 1979.

This is a greatly improved picture to the one announced at the half-way stage when chairman Sir David Burnett reported profits only marginally ahead. The first six months had been hard-hit by the general winter disruptions explained Sir David.

Helping to push turnover up was a 17 per cent increase in acquisitions during the year. Two of these acquisitions, Henry Rodger & Co and Frederick Allen & Sons have expanded the group's activities in chemical manufacturing.

The group's third acquisition last April complemented its already extensive storage facilities when Safestore (Holdings) were taken over.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.



Sir David Burnett, chairman of Proprietors of Hay's Wharf.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.

Although pre-tax earnings showed a 17.6 per cent uplift attributable profits are on 8.4 per cent added at £3.95m against £3.59m after extraordinary dividend and in premiums on share acquisition in subsidiaries.

At one time the company was establishing a reputation as a property developer, but it now appears to be a dorm part of the group. Hay's Wharf continues to hold substantial property investments although the directors say there is little prospect of further development taking place in the future. No firm proposals have been put to the group, and in the present high interest rate it is unlikely schemes will be forward for consideration.

Hay's Wharf directors say record profits and turnover have been achieved by extra contributions from all the group's divisions and there has been a noticeable increase in business in the second half of the year they add.

This confirms the chairman's statement at the time of rights issue last July when it pointed out that profits had recovered more quickly than had been anticipated and continued to hold up well in the last quarter in spite of high interest charges.







## Motoring

### Garages say goodbye to the gallon

From the middle of next year, petrol retailers are to begin what is being called a "voluntary planned programme" of switching from gallons to litres. The change is expected to take two and a half years during which time motorists will have to deal with the two types of measure.

That could make for confusion, at least among the less mathematically agile, and the obvious question is why the change could not have been made all at once, as for instance happened with the introduction of decimal currency. The short answer is that successive governments have not been prepared to make the necessary order.

So for the last three years there has been the curious anomaly that while petrol is delivered to pumps, and invoiced, in litres, it is sold in gallons. The change at the wholesale stage was made in 1976, but government action in the retail field which never came.

The decision to go metric now has been made not from any great enthusiasm for metrication as such but because of spiralling petrol prices. Many of the country's 100,000 pumps cannot show prices of more than 99p per gallon and have been forced, since the pound has risen to a half-price posting, to resort to half-price posting. But however well signposted, half-price posting—half-price means that the price you see ticking up on the pump has to be multiplied by two—has caused muddle and anger.

There is an even larger number of pumps that cannot show more than £1.39 a gallon and while this level of price, we must hope and pray, should be a few years off, it must eventually happen. So the Motor Agents' Association, which represents independent garages, decided to announce its support for metrication at the pumps and its lead was followed last week by the oil companies, who directly own many filling stations.

Changing 100,000 pumps will be a long and costly business. A conversion, where this is possible, can cost £150 to £200; where it is not, buying one of the latest electronic blender pumps can cost between £2,000 and £3,000. Some existing electronic pumps can be converted simply by pressing a button or cutting a wire, but others will need a new computer head.

Buying petrol in litres will not be a novel experience to any motorist who has driven on the Continent, and a few garages have already made the switch here. It is a question of being able to carry figures in the head—thinking of a

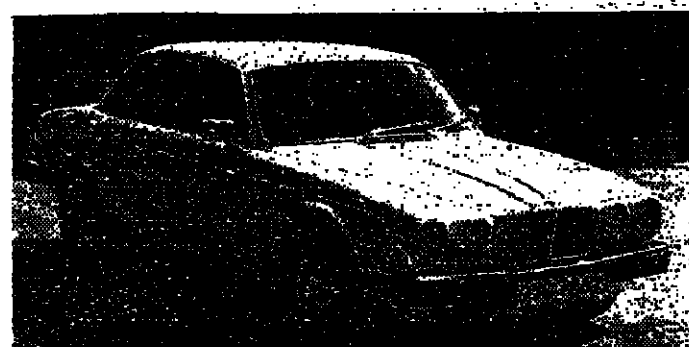
gallon as just under five litres, or a litre as roughly a fifth of a gallon. For a time prices are likely to be posted in both gallons and litres and the Metrication Board has prepared a couple of conversion charts for garages to display.

The change to litres will introduce another difficulty: how to express fuel consumption figures. The phrase "miles per gallon" will have to go and some alternative formula be found. The continental practice is to measure consumption the other way round, in litres per 100 kilometres. But until the British Government decides to introduce metric distances which at the moment seems unlikely, such a measurement would be meaningless here.

Neither of the possible hybrids—miles per litre or litres per 100 miles—seems ideal but one or other will probably have to be adopted. At least the Department of Energy, which is responsible for publishing the official consumption figures on new cars, has nearly three years to come up with the answer, for the last pump is unlikely to be converted to litres before the end of 1982.

### Road test: Daimler Double-Six

A week with a Daimler makes you realize how enjoyable motoring can be, even if it does cost a fortune in petrol. Everything about the car makes for relaxed driving from the almost silent engine to the exhilarating performance and superbly smooth ride. For the money, the 12 cylinder Daimler



The Daimler Double-Six—the essence of luxury motoring.

(and its Jaguar counterpart) is undoubtedly the finest car sold in Europe, probably in the world.

"For the money" is an important qualification. Certainly the similarly priced German luxury cars—BMW and Mercedes—come nowhere near the Daimler/Jaguar on refinement and the Rolls-Royce, which does, is twice as expensive. The Rolls, of course, is in a class by itself but its unchallenged place at the pinnacle of the world car market has more to do with image and quality than drivability.

The Daimler bears it out on performance, handles probably better and is hardly inferior on comfort and noise level. But there are reservations on quality and reliability which show up only too clearly on the secondhand market. While a Rolls can actually appreciate in value, used Daimlers and Jaguars are often depressingly cheap.

This year the Daimler/Jaguar range underwent a series of minor

changes (which nevertheless cost £7m) designed to keep the car fresh until an entirely new model arrives in the 1980s. The roofline has been extended to give more rear headroom and a larger glass area and the parking lights are now contained in black, wrap-around bumpers. Electronic ignition has been introduced to provide more power and better economy—for the six cylinder engine: the V12 continues as before.

It is the only "twelve" still made and if governments get nastier about thirty cars its years could be numbered. But there is still time to luxuriate in its uncanny smoothness and ability to take the car from rest to 60 mph in less than seven seconds with hardly a murmur. Not that most of us drive that way but such acceleration is not just swank but a potential safety factor.

Similarly, a top speed approaching 140 mph is hardly relevant in

today's motoring conditions but it does mean that at our 70 mph speed limit the car is no more than gently coasting—still smooth, still quiet and utterly relaxed. But a drive in a Daimler is not exactly compatible with energy conservation and even with the car's limited production, a return of 41 to 45 mpg may not be officially tolerated much longer.

The Daimler's handling and ride seem often to be taken for granted. They should not be. This column has praised the ride quality of French models but here is a home-grown product that more than matches them, thanks to a shrewd mixture of springing and damping which allows bumps to be absorbed without wallow and almost eliminates roll on corners. The roadholding of the wide tyres is well up to the car's performance.

The power steering can be criticised for lack of "feel" (and for the sizzling noise it makes on full lock). But the system is accurate enough and does take all effort away from the driver. With the fine General Motors automatic transmission, the Daimler is just as much a vehicle for traffic jams as for the open road. If you have to be in London during the peak period, there are few more pleasant cars for the purpose.

Apart from its high fuel consumption, the main thing against the Daimler is its size, particularly in relation to interior space. A 16ft-plus body is a lot of car to park or to manoeuvre in traffic and yet tall rear seat passengers may still brush the roof. Also, the boot is

disappointingly shallow. But on the other hand, it is big and able to carry its £16,417 price tag.

### Parking by token

Electronic parking meters, a way, prototypes are being tested by Westminster Council and if the trials are successful the new type of meter will be on the streets of London by 1982.

Electronic meters offer advantages over the current clockwork models which, tally, Westminster Council, entered in Europe 25 years ago, work off coded tickets, an advance which means that collectors having to carry large quantities of coin for change, will probably require maintenance.

Developed by GEC, the unit is operated by a plastic token, the size of a railway ticket, magnetically coded for a set time, from 10 to 150 each, so many minutes of parking. Tokens would be sold in offices and libraries, shops, in shops, garages and public places.

Legislation to permit the electronic meters is being pushed through the Greater London Council's Transport Bill which, if passed, would initially require 30 per cent of parking spaces for motorists from outside the zone who would not have an option to buy the tokens.

Peter Wray

## CAR BUYER'S GUIDE

**MOTOR CARS BY MALLALIEU**  
(FROM £20,000)

John Wertz X600

Classic open Mallalieu tourers.

Whether we build to our own or to our customers' designs, we use the very best of materials and the best of British craftsmanship to produce unique working motor cars to last a lifetime; combining the pleasure of excellent engineering with solid investment.

Before you buy another boring, mass-produced, expensive, foreign car see what Mallalieu can offer and if you have a concept of your ideal car, we'll advise on its practicability and build it for you.

Telephone Oxford (0865) 730991, speak to Charles Thom or Pauline Mallalieu or call and see us at Wootton, Abingdon, Oxford.

**Frank Dale and Stepsons**

1968 Bentley 8-cyl. Continental "Flying Spur". Regal red with Magnolia hide; we think the best we have seen. Truly outstanding—rare.

1968 Rolls-Royce Silver Wraith "Empress" divided touring saloon by Mulliner. Equally rare, with 4.9 engine, PAS and automatic transmission.

1972 Bentley Corniche DHC. A unique car to one-off specification; all black, special trim, 50,000 miles only with recorded history.

1971 Silver Shadow saloon. Sable over sand with beige hide, a really excellent early specimen subject of a recent major overhaul.

1972 (Oct.) Bentley T-Series saloon. Larch green metallic, equipped with all 182 features and good history.

1960 Rolls-Royce Silver Cloud saloon. Medium grey with matching hide. This is another outstanding example which should be seen to be appreciated.

ALWAYS FORTY CARS IN STOCK  
101 Farm Lane, Fulham, London SW6 1QR  
Telephone 01-815 9724. Telex 885913—Eftale 6

**Lex Mead**

New Range Rover (1980 spec.). Finished in white, beige cloth interior. P.A.S. leather. List price £12,995.

New Jaguar XJ6 saloon. Finished in white with dark blue leather interior. List price £12,995.

New Daimler Double Six saloon. Finished in damson red, champagne interior. List price £12,995.

New Jaguar XJ6 saloon. Finished in Tudor white, rusted leather interior. List price £12,995.

New Jaguar XJ6 saloon. Finished in Tudor white, rusted leather interior. List price £12,995.

105 Queens Road, Weybridge, Surrey  
Tel. 0932 49221.

**THE VILLAGE GARAGE OF MAIDA VALE OFFER**

Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow, Dec. 1974. Regal red leather. 22,000 miles. Full service history. £16,995.

Ferrari 308 GT4. 1978 R. metallic blue, pristine condition, 38,000 miles. £25,495.

Lancia Gamma Coupé, March 1979. Metallic blue, as new, 8,900 miles. Immaculate.

Rolls-Royce 250 T saloon. 1978 T. bronze, usual refinements including electric sun roof, electric windows, central locking and radio/cassette player, superb condition. Only 21,000 miles. £25,195.

Coville 2000 sports hatch. Feb. 1979. metallic blue, as new, 7,800 miles. A considerable saving on new price at £24,995.

Tel. 01-824 0008/0132 ANY TIME.

**ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW**

1974. Immaculate. Blue mink and peacock blue leather, air-conditioning. Lambswool pets. Full service history. 70,000 miles.

£17,000

Tel. 01-546 6258.

**JAGUAR XJS**

Registered, yellow, with black leather interior. 18,000 miles. Full service history. Air-conditioning, electric windows, central locking, radio/cassette player. Price £19,950.

Phone: 01-832 3439 (office) or 01-832 3444 (2100). (Evenings).

**A NEW LHD MERCEDES CAR FOR SALE**

bullet proofed to high velocity standard. Enquiries in confidence to: Managing Director, Crawford Auto Development, Westernham, Kent. Tel. 05170. Telephone Westernham 63087.

**1978 PORSCHE TURBO 3.3**

V. engine. 2200 cc. Turbo. 240 bhp. 0-100 in 7.5 sec. 100-130 in 10.5 sec. 130-160 in 12.5 sec. 160-190 in 14.5 sec. 190-220 in 16.5 sec. 220-250 in 18.5 sec. 250-280 in 20.5 sec. 280-310 in 22.5 sec. 310-340 in 24.5 sec. 340-370 in 26.5 sec. 370-400 in 28.5 sec. 400-430 in 30.5 sec. 430-460 in 32.5 sec. 460-490 in 34.5 sec. 490-520 in 36.5 sec. 520-550 in 38.5 sec. 550-580 in 40.5 sec. 580-610 in 42.5 sec. 610-640 in 44.5 sec. 640-670 in 46.5 sec. 670-700 in 48.5 sec. 700-730 in 50.5 sec. 730-760 in 52.5 sec. 760-790 in 54.5 sec. 790-820 in 56.5 sec. 820-850 in 58.5 sec. 850-880 in 60.5 sec. 880-910 in 62.5 sec. 910-940 in 64.5 sec. 940-970 in 66.5 sec. 970-1000 in 68.5 sec.

Please telephone MONROE LTD. 01-571 1550 P/N, lease or H.P.

**IMMEDIATE DELIVERY**

Rolls-Royce Silver Shadow. New Mercedes. New Range Rover. New Daimler/Jaguar. CLARK'S CAR SALE. Tel. 058-777 242. 24-hour Answering Service. £24,995.

**AUDI 100S AUTO**

Good condition. P registration. £2,250. Please tel: 01-589 8185

**J. ABBOTTS OF BLACKBURN**

1978 PORSCHE 911 SC. 2.0 litre. 160 bhp. 0-100 in 7.5 sec. 100-130 in 10.5 sec. 130-160 in 12.5 sec. 160-190 in 14.5 sec. 190-220 in 16.5 sec. 220-250 in 18.5 sec. 250-280 in 20.5 sec. 280-310 in 22.5 sec. 310-340 in 24.5 sec. 340-370 in 26.5 sec. 370-400 in 28.5 sec. 400-430 in 30.5 sec. 430-460 in 32.5 sec. 460-490 in 34.5 sec. 490-520 in 36.5 sec. 520-550 in 38.5 sec. 550-580 in 40.5 sec. 580-610 in 42.5 sec. 610-640 in 44.5 sec. 640-670 in 46.5 sec. 670-700 in 48.5 sec. 700-730 in 50.5 sec. 730-760 in 52.5 sec. 760-790 in 54.5 sec. 790-820 in 56.5 sec. 820-850 in 58.5 sec. 850-880 in 60.5 sec. 880-910 in 62.5 sec. 910-940 in 64.5 sec. 940-970 in 66.5 sec. 970-1000 in 68.5 sec.

1979 VAUXHALL ROYAL in metallic blue. 5,000 miles. £7,000.

Tel. Blackburn 57255

**PRINCESS SPECIAL SIX AUTOMATIC**

Limited Edition. 1600 cc. Black. 110 bhp. 0-100 in 10.5 sec. 100-130 in 12.5 sec. 130-160 in 14.5 sec. 160-190 in 16.5 sec. 190-220 in 18.5 sec. 220-250 in 20.5 sec. 250-280 in 22.5 sec. 280-310 in 24.5 sec. 310-340 in 26.5 sec. 340-370 in 28.5 sec. 370-400 in 30.5 sec. 400-430 in 32.5 sec. 430-460 in 34.5 sec. 460-490 in 36.5 sec. 490-520 in 38.5 sec. 520-550 in 40.5 sec. 550-580 in 42.5 sec. 580-610 in 44.5 sec. 610-640 in 46.5 sec. 640-670 in 48.5 sec. 670-700 in 50.5 sec. 700-730 in 52.5 sec. 730-760 in 54.5 sec. 760-790 in 56.5 sec. 790-820 in 58.5 sec. 820-850 in 60.5 sec. 850-880 in 62.5 sec. 880-910 in 64.5 sec. 910-940 in 66.5 sec. 940-970 in 68.5 sec. 970-1000 in 70.5 sec.

1979 VAUXHALL ROYAL in metallic blue. 5,000 miles. £7,000.

Tel. Blackburn 57255

**ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW**

Pascel Blue, 'S' Registration. 19,000 miles. Impeccable condition. £20,750.

Telephone Woking 4826 (day-time) or Esher 6349.

**ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHAD**

R registration. In C Blue. 11,000 miles. £24,995.

Tel. Watford 45355 pte Peter.

**LOTUS ELAT—REG.**

14,000 miles only. Beautiful condition. Consultant's car. Only reason for sale new car.

Save £1,000 at £9,500.

Phone: The Bristol Clinic, Bristol 22841 after 5 p.m. or Churchill 85259 evenings.

**DAIMLER 5.3**

1979. 8,500 miles. Blue. Large interior. Electric windows and sunroof. Immaculate.

Bargain £9,995

Tel: 530 4719

**ASTON MARTIN DB4 GT ZAGATO**

1 owner. Low mileage. Superb and original. Very substantial price required. Serious enquiries only.

Tel. Ramsey (046) 813558

**BMW 528i '78 Series**

Automatic. Metallic. E.S.P. 1800 cc. 150 bhp. 0-100 in 10.5 sec. 100-130 in 12.5 sec. 130-160 in 14.5 sec. 160-190 in 16.5 sec. 190-220 in 18.5 sec. 220-250 in 20.5 sec. 250-280 in 22.5 sec. 280-310 in 24.5 sec. 310-340 in 26.5 sec. 340-370 in 28.5 sec. 370-400 in 30.5 sec. 400-430 in 32.5 sec. 430-460 in 34.5 sec. 460-490 in 36.5 sec. 490-520 in 38.5 sec. 520-550 in 40.5 sec. 550-580 in 42.5 sec. 580-610 in 44.5 sec. 610-640 in 46.5 sec. 640-670 in 48.5 sec. 670-700 in 50.5 sec. 700-730 in 52.5 sec. 730-760 in 54.5 sec. 760-790 in 56.5 sec. 790-820 in 58.5 sec. 820-850 in 60.5 sec. 850-880 in 62.5 sec. 880-910 in 64.5 sec. 910-940 in 66.5 sec. 940-970 in 68.5 sec. 970-1000 in 70.5 sec.

1978 BEDFORD ADVANTURA. 4-cyl. 1600 cc. 100 bhp. 0-100 in 12.5 sec. 100-130 in 14.5 sec. 130-160 in 16.5 sec. 160-190 in 18.5 sec. 190-220 in 20.5 sec. 220-250 in 22.5 sec. 250-280 in 24.5 sec. 280-310 in 26.5 sec. 310-340 in 28.5 sec. 340-370 in 30.5 sec. 370-400 in 32.5 sec. 400-430 in 34.5 sec. 430-460 in 36.5 sec. 460-490 in 38.5 sec. 490-520 in 40.5 sec. 520-550 in 42.5 sec. 550-580 in 44.5 sec. 580-610 in 46.5 sec. 610-640 in 48.5 sec. 640-670 in 50.5 sec. 670-700 in 52.5 sec. 700-730 in 54.5 sec. 730-760 in 56.5 sec. 760-790 in 58.5 sec. 790-820 in 60.5 sec. 820-850 in 62.5 sec. 850-880 in 64.5 sec. 880-910 in 66.5 sec. 910-940 in 68.5 sec. 940-970 in 70.5 sec. 970-1000 in 72.5 sec.

1978 BEDFORD ADVANTURA. 4-cyl. 1600 cc. 100 bhp. 0-100 in 12.5 sec. 100-130 in 14.5 sec. 130-160 in 16.5 sec. 160-190 in 18.5 sec. 190-220 in 20.5 sec. 220-250 in 22.5 sec. 250-280 in 24.5 sec. 280-310 in 26.5 sec. 310-340 in 28.5 sec. 340-370 in 30.5 sec. 370-400 in 32.5 sec. 400-430 in 34.5 sec. 430-460 in 36.5 sec. 460-490 in 38.5 sec. 490-520 in 40.5 sec. 520-550 in 42.5 sec. 550-580 in 44.5 sec. 580-610 in 46.5 sec. 610-640 in 48.5 sec. 640-670 in 50.5 sec. 670-700 in 52.5 sec. 700-730 in 54.5 sec. 730-760 in 56.5 sec. 760-790 in 58.5 sec. 790-820 in 60.5 sec. 820-850 in 62.5 sec. 850-880 in 64.5 sec. 880-910 in 66.5 sec. 910-940 in 68.5 sec. 940-970 in 70.5 sec. 970-1000 in 72.5 sec.

1978 BEDFORD ADVANTURA. 4-cyl. 1600 cc. 100 bhp. 0-100 in 12.5 sec. 100-130 in 14.5 sec. 130-160 in 16.5 sec. 160-190 in 18.5 sec. 190-220 in 20.5 sec. 220-250 in 22.5 sec. 250-280 in 24.5 sec. 280-310 in 26.5 sec. 310-340 in 28.5 sec. 340-370 in 30.5 sec. 370-400 in 32.5 sec. 400-430 in 34.5 sec. 430-460 in 36.5 sec. 460-490 in 38.5 sec. 490-520 in 40.5 sec. 520-550 in 42.5 sec. 550-580 in 44.5 sec. 580-610 in 46.5 sec. 610-640 in 48.5 sec. 640-670 in 50.5 sec. 670-700 in 52.5 sec. 700-730 in 54.5 sec. 730-760 in 56.5 sec. 760-790 in 58.5 sec. 790-820 in 60.5 sec. 820-850 in 62.5 sec. 850-880 in 64.5 sec. 880-910 in 66.5 sec. 910-940 in 68.5 sec. 940-970 in 70.5 sec. 970-1000 in 72.5 sec.

**DAIMLER VANDEN PLAS 4.2**

T registration. Old English white with champagne leather interior. 4,500 miles. Taxed. 1 owner. Gargled. £11,500.

Tel. Mr. Beke, 493 5819

**MINIATURE MODEL T FORD. 4-cyl. engine. Beautifully made. One of a kind. 100 bhp. 0-100 in 10.5 sec. 100-130 in 12.5 sec. 130-160 in 14.5 sec. 160-190 in 16.5 sec. 190-220 in 18.5 sec. 220-250 in 20.5 sec. 250-280 in 22.5 sec. 280-310 in 24.5 sec. 310-340 in 26.5 sec. 340-370 in 28.5 sec. 370-400 in 30.5 sec. 400-430 in 32.5 sec. 430-460 in 34.5 sec. 460-490 in 36.5 sec. 490-520 in 38.5 sec. 520-550 in 40.5 sec. 550-580 in 42.5 sec. 580-610 in 44.5 sec. 610-640 in 46.5 sec. 640-670 in 48.5 sec. 670-700 in 50.5 sec. 700-730 in 52.5 sec. 730-760 in 54.5 sec. 760-790 in 56.5 sec. 790-820 in 58.5 sec. 820-850 in 60.5 sec. 850-880 in 62.5 sec. 880-910 in 64.5 sec. 910-940 in 66.5 sec. 940-970 in 68.5 sec. 970-1000 in 70.5 sec.**

1978 BEDFORD ADVANTURA. 4-cyl. 1600 cc. 100 bhp. 0-100 in 12.5 sec. 100-130 in 14.5 sec. 130-160 in 16.5 sec. 160-190 in 18.5 sec. 190-220 in 20.5 sec. 220-250 in 22.5 sec. 250-280 in 24.5 sec. 280-310 in 26.5 sec. 310-340 in 28.5 sec. 340-370 in 30.5 sec. 370-400 in 32.5 sec. 400-430 in 34.5 sec. 430-460 in 36.5 sec. 460-490 in 38.5 sec. 490-520 in 40.5 sec. 520-550 in 42.5 sec. 550-580 in 44.5 sec. 580-610 in 46.5 sec. 610-640 in 48.5 sec. 640-670 in 50.5 sec. 670-700 in 52.5 sec. 700-730 in 54.5 sec. 730-760 in 56.5 sec. 760-790 in 58.5 sec. 790-820 in 60.5 sec. 820-850 in 62.5 sec. 850-880 in 64.5 sec. 880-910 in 66.5 sec. 910-940 in 68.5 sec. 940-970 in 70.5 sec. 970-1000 in 72.5 sec.

1978 BEDFORD ADVANTURA. 4-cyl. 1600 cc. 100 bhp. 0-100 in 12.5 sec. 100-130 in 14.5 sec. 130-160 in 16.5 sec. 160-190 in 18.5 sec. 190-220 in 20.5 sec. 220-250 in 22.5 sec. 250-280 in 24.5 sec. 280-310 in 26.5 sec. 310-340 in 28.5 sec. 340-370 in 30.5 sec. 370-400 in 32.5 sec. 400-430 in 34.5 sec. 430-460 in 36.5 sec. 460-490 in 38.5 sec. 490-520 in 40.5 sec. 520-550 in 42.5 sec. 550-580 in 44.5 sec. 580-610 in 46.5 sec. 610-640 in 48.5 sec. 640-670 in 50.5 sec. 670-700 in 52.5 sec. 700-730 in 54.5 sec. 730-760 in 56.5 sec. 760-790 in 58.5 sec. 790-820 in 60.5 sec. 820-850 in 62.5 sec. 850-880 in 64.5 sec. 880-910 in 66.5 sec. 910-940 in 68.5 sec. 940-970 in 70.5 sec. 970-1000 in 72.5 sec.

**CAR LEASING**

**VW AUDI LEASING**

**JOHN ASHLEY MOTORS LTD.**  
75-77 Penryn Rd., Kingston, Surrey.  
Tel. 01-546 4551  
01-546 1997

**ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHADOW**

R registration. In C Blue. 11,000 miles. £24,995.

Tel. Watford 45355 pte Peter.

**ROLLS-ROYCE SILVER SHAD**

R registration. In C Blue. 11,000 miles. £24,995.

Tel. Watford 45355 pte Peter.

## Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

**Gray's Inn Solicitors**

Eleven partners seek able energetic Solicitor to head their Litigation Department. Varied and interesting work. Partnership prospects.

Box No. 0083F

**LA CREME DE LA CREME**

**WOULD YOU LIKE TO BE IN A DOCUMENTARY FILM?**

Adventurous persons needed for American Documentary film and film regarding past lives and E.S.P. Research and testing sessions are being held. Pay £100 each, and goes as high as £70 during filming. You may also be asked to participate in occasional expense paid travel for live location research work. Also need an

**ACE PRIVATE EXECUTIVES SECRETARY**

Must be young at heart, mature, reliable and skilled. Includes personal life management and assisting with the Film/Book. £6,000. This is a rare opportunity to work in a supportive and rewarding context. Call the lower Research Foundation and request appropriate application be sent you. Tel. 01-622 9354.

**SECRETARIAL**

**G.P.D.S.T. SECRETARY PLUS**

Intelligent, career motivated person to act as Personal Secretary to a busy professional. Job includes committee clerking and writing minutes, and offers scope for work on own initiative. Short hand and audio skills necessary. Friendly office in Victoria area. Salary £4,000+. Please apply.

**Public Secretary, The Girls' Public Day School, London, SW1.**

**SECRETARIAL**

**LEGAL SECRETARY**

£4,500

Young busy W1 General Practice requires legal secretary to work in bright friendly office. General litigation work. Lunches vouchers.

Phone Miss Parke 416 7771

**STELLA FISHER BUREAU**

P.A. SEC.

S.T. under 30 for Partner handling Personnel and Administration in busy Proj. Progress of 120 staff, W1. to £5,500 p.a.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Emp. Asy.) 110 Strand, W.C.2. (Please refer to ad. in app.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**LEGAL SECRETARY**

£4,500

Young busy W1 General Practice requires legal secretary to work in bright friendly office. General litigation work. Lunches vouchers.

Phone Miss Parke 416 7771

**STELLA FISHER BUREAU**

P.A. SEC.

S.T. under 30 for Partner handling Personnel and Administration in busy Proj. Progress of 120 staff, W1. to £5,500 p.a.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Emp. Asy.) 110 Strand, W.C.2. (Please refer to ad. in app.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**LEGAL SECRETARY**

£4,500

Young busy W1 General Practice requires legal secretary to work in bright friendly office. General litigation work. Lunches vouchers.

Phone Miss Parke 416 7771

**STELLA FISHER BUREAU**

P.A. SEC.

S.T. under 30 for Partner handling Personnel and Administration in busy Proj. Progress of 120 staff, W1. to £5,500 p.a.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Emp. Asy.) 110 Strand, W.C.2. (Please refer to ad. in app.)

**SECRETARIAL**

**LEGAL SECRETARY**

£4,500

Young busy W1 General Practice requires legal secretary to work in bright friendly office. General litigation work. Lunches vouchers.

Phone Miss Parke 416 7771

**STELLA FISHER BUREAU**

P.A. SEC.

S.T. under 30 for Partner handling Personnel and Administration in busy Proj. Progress of 120 staff, W1. to £5,500 p.a.

Stella Fisher Bureau (Emp. Asy.) 110 Strand, W.C.2. (Please refer to ad. in app.)

**EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT**

We are a U.S. Brokerage firm requiring an individual to work approximately 50% on secretarial duties (shareholder assistance) and 50% on administrative work. Good at the interesting job requiring hard work and initiative. Salary: negotiable with bonus







CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

- APPOINTMENTS VACANT 12
- APPOINTMENTS 1808 PLUS 26
- SUBSISTENCE TO BUSINESS 26
- CAR BUYER'S GUIDE 26
- DOMESTIC SITUATIONS 27
- EDUCATIONAL 26
- ENTERTAINMENTS 12, 13
- FINANCIAL 27
- FLAT SHARING 27
- LEGAL NOTICES 12
- PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES 12
- PROPERTY 26
- SECRETARIAL AND NON-SECRETARIAL APPOINTMENTS 26
- SITUATIONS WANTED 27

Bar/Notices and other advertisements. The Times, 10, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF. To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel.

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY 01-437 3311

APPOINTMENTS 01-789 961

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS 01-789 9231

PERSONAL TRADE 01-789 9551

MANCHESTER OFFICE 01-454 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, are handled each day. Misprints do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephone 01-437 1234 (Ext. 1780). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

PLEASE CHECK YOUR AD

We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proofread. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, misprints do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Queries Department immediately by telephone 01-437 1234 (Ext. 1780). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPIES IS 24 HOURS

Alterations to copy is 3.00 pm prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue, the deadline is 11.00 pm on Sunday. On all other days, the deadline is 11.00 pm on the day before publication. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

Return copy to the LORD of hosts—Malachi 3.7.

BAHAMAS—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BOYLAND—On 23rd October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

BIRTHS

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

HEMMINGS—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

DEATHS

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

McCaig—On 29th October, 1979, to Mary (nee Braham) and Martin—A son, Edward.

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

DIABETES WILL HAVE TO BE CONQUERED AND YOU CAN HELP TO SAY WHEN

A campaign to raise awareness of diabetes is being launched by the British Diabetic Association.

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE CASUALTY OF ST. JAMES'S

UK HOLIDAYS

ANGELIA HOTELS OF LONDON

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ACTION RESEARCH FOR THE CRIPPLED CHILD

HELP KAMPUCHEA'S STARVING PEOPLE

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SHORT LETS

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE AMERICAN CHILD

HOLY WEEK 1980

SEVILLE OR SANTIAGO

LADY DAY ROME

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

THE COLONIAL SPIRIT

SUNLEY TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

GREEK ISLAND VILLAS

CORFU VILLAS LTD

YOU DON'T HAVE TO DREAM OF A WHITE CHRISTMAS

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

SKI HOLIDAYS

WITH YOUNG WORLD FROM 179 FOR A WEEK

YOUNG WORLD HOLIDAYS

FRIENDS

SKI HOLIDAYS FOR 18-35

UP, UP AND AWAY TO JOHANNESBURG

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

SAVE YOUR TRAVEL

PENNYWISE TRAVEL

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JET TO PARIS AND AMSTERDAM

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET

DIAMOND & SAPPHIRE

QUILIN VICTORIA'S SECRET